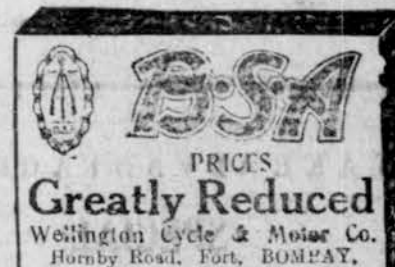




The Bombay Chronicle



FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 280—

BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1925

ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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TICKETS TOURS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)

210, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUE.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28 Nov.	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
5 Dec.	RANPURA	NALDERAX	15,100
12 "	CHINA	"	15,953
19 "	DEVANHA	"	8,151
26 "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
3 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	"	16,100
9 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,227
16 "	RANPURA	"	16,550
23 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN*	20,847
13 "	RANPURA	"	16,550
20 "	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
27 "	RAZMAK	"	16,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK	MALJOAX	20,847
13 "	RAWALPINDI	"	16,100
20 "	RAZMAK	"	10,902
27 "	RANPURA	"	16,550
31 "	CHINA	"	7,952
3 April	NALDERAX	"	15,953
10 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,430
17 "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24 "	RANPURA	"	16,550
1 May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,227
8 "	RAZMAK	"	16,100
15 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22 "	RAWALPINDI	"	16,100
29 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India. * Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India. o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua".
1 s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, & £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 & £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
10th Dec. 1925	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan. 1926	WARFIELD	6,660
4th Feb.	GHARINDA*	5,303
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA*	5,315
18th Mar.	DOMALA	8,411
18th April	MARGHA	8,273
20th April	DUMANA	8,417
10th May	WARFIELD*	6,640
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Dec.	SICILIA*	Straits, China, Japan.
10th Dec.	LAHORE	China, Japan, Straits, China.
2nd Dec.	DELTA	connecting at Colombo with Japan.
End Dec. 1925	MONGOLIA	Australia, China, Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR	Straits, China, Japan.
2nd April	CATHAY	connecting at Colombo with Australia.
2nd April	MOOLTAN	Australia, Colombo and Australia.

* Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
27th Nov.	VARELA	Busch via Karachi
28th "	CHAKLA	Karachi & Katia war Coast ports.
30th "	VITA	Karachi & Katia war Coast ports.
2nd Dec.	BANKURA	Busch via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
5th "	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.



N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE
TO JAPAN VIA
SINGAPORE, HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Comman-der.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5945	15th Nov.	25th Nov.
Tokushima Maru.	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
*Yonago Maru.	K. Ishii	5214	15th Dec.	20th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru.	T. Habaki	6083	18th Dec.	28th Dec.
*Sado Maru.	Sonoyama	5895	20th Dec.	12th Jan.

* Proceeds to Karachi.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Storage*
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	330	215	135
Shanghai	630	384	240	160
Kobe	690	400	265	170

For particulars please apply to—

NIIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDELANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital. F80,000,000 £2,666,666.
Reserve Funds F48,196,861 £3,599,728.
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang Djember Pekalongan
Medan Djocja Pontianak
Bandjermasin Kota Radja Solo
Sourabaya Macassar Tegul
Bandjeng Palembang Tjilatjap
Cheribon Padang Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore Penang.

BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Errors description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—2, ESPLANADE ROAD.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,

Actg. Agent.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.

for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. sterile bottles No. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 1 c. c. for 3 A.S. each.

Apply—

S. N. GUNDI

SANDHURST ROAD, WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4.

Telegram: GUNDISAN Telephone: No. 42118

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"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

70, Medows Street, Fort, : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.

The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying over the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-day with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to—

DALAL & CO.,

Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJL.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Fort, Bombay.

Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERPENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa (or Viji), (b) Saffron Halwa with almonds, (c) Gumy Halwa, (d) Rose-scented Halwa, (e) Venila Halwa, (f) Muskati Halwa, (g) Ice Cream Halwa, (h) Orange Halwa.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such excellent preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

Mo V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHAY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTO MATIO EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

N. DAITA
Manager,
Bombay Branch

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative

GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.

FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.

LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.

Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

1007, GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, CHETWADI MAIN ROAD BOMBAY

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES

CLASSIFIED SHORT ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

ON and from 1st June,
1925 our charges for
Short Advertisements are as
under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short
Advertisements are in-
serted in these columns
at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and ad-
dress of the advertiser
is required, not neces-
sarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not
wish their names and ad-
dresses published will be
given a Box number.
The words: Apply Box
No.—Advertisement
Department, "Bombay
Chronicle," to be paid
for.

Replies to advertise-
ments cannot be for-
warded, but can be ob-
tained at the office on
production of the vouch-
er.

Answers to advertise-

ments as follows:—Box
Number—Advertisement
Department "Bombay
Chronicle" office,
Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to
advertisements are des-
troyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS for Johnson's Inks and Mucilage, that challenge competition for quality and price. For Business terms, apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & CO., Shamset Street, Bombay, No. 2.

R2215

WANTED.—CASHIER by a Solicitor's Firm. Apply stating qualifications and experience to Box No. 1097, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

21503

VACANT.—A STENOGRAPHER. CLERK'S POST on permanent pen-sionable establishment of the District Court at Nadia from 1st January, 1926. Salary Rs. 150-5-200. Good knowledge of English essential. Apply with testimonials to the DISTRICT JUDGE, Ahmedabad, before 5th December, 1925, stating speed, previous experience etc.

R

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GENTLEMAN of wide experience, two years' resident in England, willing to go abroad, England, America or Japan, as business representative or companion. Please communicate terms. Box No. 1107, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

R2214

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Big SHOPS in Rawal Build-ings, Lamington Road, opposite N. Powell and Co.

R2027

TO LET—SHOPS in the Oomakant Man-sion, Kalbadevi Road. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Amandkaran, Chow-patty Road.

R2220

PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT EXAMI-NATIONS.—TUITION given to can-didates for these examinations, by British Experts at moderate cost. Pass guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

R24391

CATARACTS.—No matter who has failed I shall cure you without knife. Par-ticulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Street, CALCUTTA.

R2217

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—FINANCIERS, interested in working high grade. Mangane-se Mines to advance Rs. 2 lakhs. Prospects Splendid as mine is situated 3 miles from Railway station and half mile from road. Freight to Port Rs. 3 per ton only. Addi-tional security offered if needed. Apply K. RAMACHENDER, Bar at Law., Bellary.

R2202

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH.
CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6. Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 4484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : BOMBAY

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THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best at-

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT AN- NOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the follow- ing rates:—

per column inch
per insertion.

1st Insertion ..Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent
Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remit-tance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classi-fied short advertisement column.

KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREWITH GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Business Office of the Company, at Kirloskarvadi (Aundh State) District, Satara on SATURDAY, the 5th Decem-ber, 1925, at 5 p.m. to transact the follow-ing business.

- To receive and adopt Directors' Re-port and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made upto 31st July, 1925.
- To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
- To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his/her remuneration.

To transact any other business the Chair-man may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-pany will be CLOSED from 1st December, 1925, to 15th December, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
KIRLOSKAR SONS & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Kirloskarvadi,
Dated 22/11/1925. C24516

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

RAIL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the Sixteenth day of December, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Regis-tered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

- To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1925.
- To declare a dividend on Preference Shares for the half-year ending 30th June, 1925.
- To declare a dividend on Ordinary Shares for the half-year ending 30th June, 1925.
- To elect a Director in place of Mr. Jagubhai Senaldas, C.I.E., who has been appointed a Director under Article 102 of the Company's Articles of Association and retires under the same Article but is eligible for re-election and offers himself accordingly.
- To elect two Directors in place of Sir Sassoon David, Bart., K.C.S.I., and Mr. Narottam Morries, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
- To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 1st day of December, 1925, to the 8th day of Decem-ber, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS,
B. J. PADSHAH,
Director.

Bombay, 19th November, 1925.

NOTE:—If the above Resolutions 2 and 3 are passed at the Meeting, dividends on shares will be paid for the half-year end-d 30th June, 1925, on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of January, 1926, to those shareholders whose names are on the Com-pany's Books on the 30th day of November, 1925.

C24523

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED on permanent establishment, the following staff for School Board Office, Sholapur Municipality:—

Administrative Officer on Rs. 150—15—400
Head Clerk ... on Rs. 60—4—100
Despatch Clerk ... on Rs. 30—1—40
Census Clerk ... on Rs. 20—1—35

Only qualified and experienced persons with special knowledge of the work in edu-cational line and office routine need apply with copies of testimonials, stating age and caste before the 12th December, 1925.

(Sd.) V. V. MULAY,

Chairman.

School Board,

Sholapur Municipality.

Sholapur Municipal Office,
19th November, 1925.

C24518

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MOTICHAND VASTACHAND, of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. KARRIMBHAI HASSAN, BHAI.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charges, trust, maintenance, encumbrance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sutar Chawl, Carpenter Street, near Shaikh Meena Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by ad-measurement 192 square yards or there-abouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 760, New No. 3396, Old Survey No. 3324, New Survey No. 1901, Cadastral Survey No. 1220, Bhuleswar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 564 and Street Nos. 22-24 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Manukchand Ghandhy, on or towards the West by the passage be-longing to the premises, on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by public Road.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1925.

THAKORDAS & DARU,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C24515

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4644 of 1922.

Haji BACHOO ALI and An-
other ... Plaintiffs.

to Nathubhai Vithaldas Javeri, which

piece of land forms portion of lands bear-ing new Survey Nos. 2588, 2589 and Cada-stral Survey No. 74 together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and three upper floors which said premises are now in the occupation of the Lessee or his tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 522(2) and Street No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. DASTUR AND COY., Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the un-dersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND- ED PROPERTY AT PAREL VILLAGE.

Under instructions from N. H. MOSE, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3465 of 1924 (Alimshawed vs. Shaikh Isah), Messrs. BENNETT AND COY., will on TUESDAY, the 15th proximo sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises,

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government Toka Tenure Land or Ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Parel Village admeasuring about 183 sq. yds. (but by actual admeas-urement appearing to be about 244 sq. yds.) and registered under Old No. 37, New No. 14167, New Survey No. 41 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 303 of Parel Sewri Division and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 2067 and Street No. 1361 and bounded on the East by the property of Shapurji Dadabhai, on the West by the Government Compound on the North by the property of Shapurji Dada-bhai and on the South formerly by the property of Dadasaheb and now by the property of Ramchandra Pradhan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. AMIN & DESAI, At-torneys for the Receiver or to the un-der-signed.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE AGRICUL-TURAL IMPLEMENTS CO. LD." AS A GOING CONCERN.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Agricultural Implements Coy., Ltd., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT & COY., will THIS DAY FRIDAY the 27th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

The leasehold land, buildings, plant and machinery of the Company at Goltmuri via Fatanagar, B. N. Railway comprising lease-

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 788 of 1924.

The UNION BANK OF INDIA,
LTD. ... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) ABDUL HAMID SULLEMAN,
(2) MAHOMED ESSA, (3) JI-
LOOBAL, widow of Abdulla
Abdul Wahed, (4) YACOOB
AHMED, ABDUL WAHED,
(5) RAHIMABI HASHAM AB.
DUL WAHED. ... Defendants.

Te, ABDUL HAMID SULLEMAN, Esqr.,

The 1st Defendant.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plain-tiffs abovesaid have taken out a Notice of Motion, dated 14th November, 1925, against you and other defendants for a decree absolute for sale of the mortgaged properties situate at Poona mentioned in the Preliminary Mortgage Decree herein dated the 26th day of March, 1925, and for an Order that in case the sale proceeds of the Mortgaged properties be insufficient to pay the plaintiffs claim with costs and interest the defendants do pay the balance out of the partnership assets of Ludhia Eluram and Co., coming in their hands and for costs. The hearing of the said Notice of Motion is fixed for THURSDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1925, at 11.30 a.m. before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Lal-bhai Asharam Shah. The affidavit of B. N. Bhargava, dated the 14th day of Nov-ember, 1925, will be used in support of the said Notice of Motion.

Dated this 26th day of November, 1925.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C24517

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

**AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND-
ED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT SOPARI
BAUG, PAREL PLOT NO. 61, KNOWN
AS "ABU MANSION."**

Messrs. BENNETT AND COY. will un-der instructions from Messrs. Dastur and Coy., attorneys for Mr. Nanabhai Boman-sha Marshall the mortgagee and on account and risk of Mr. Rahimbiy Cassumbhoy the mortgagor in pursuance of the powers of sale contained in the indenture of mort-gage, dated the 17th October, 1921, and agreement dated 24th November, 1925, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part sell by public auction the un-dermentioned property on SATURDAY, the 12th December, 1925, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land, admeasuring about 553 square yards, situate on plot No. 61 of the Superlating Estate of the Board and bounded on the East by a road 30 feet in width on the South by a road 40 feet in width on the West by plot No. 62 leased to Navroze Sorabjee Bunsahi and

to Nathubhai Vithaldas Javeri, which

piece of land forms portion of lands bear-ing new Survey Nos. 2588, 2589 and Cada-stral Survey No. 74 together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and three upper floors which said premises are now in the occupation of the Lessee or his tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 522(2) and Street No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. DASTUR AND COY., Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the un-dersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND- ED PROPERTY AT PAREL VILLAGE.

Under instructions from N. H. MOSE, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3465 of 1924 (Alimshawed vs. Shaikh Isah), Messrs. BENNETT AND COY., will on TUESDAY, the 15th proximo sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises,

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government Toka Tenure Land or Ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Parel Village admeasuring about 183 sq. yds. (but by actual admeas-urement appearing to be about 244 sq. yds.) and registered under Old No. 37, New No. 14167, New Survey No. 41 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 303 of Parel Sewri Division and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 2067 and Street No. 1361 and bounded on the East by the property of Shapurji Dadabhai, on the West by the Government Compound on the North by the property of Shapurji Dada-bhai and on the South formerly by the property of Dadasaheb and now by the property of Ramchandra Pradhan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. AMIN & DESAI, At-torneys for the Receiver or to the un-der-signed.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE AGRICUL-TURAL IMPLEMENTS CO. LD." AS A GOING CONCERN.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Agricultural Implements Coy., Ltd., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT & COY., will THIS DAY FRIDAY the 27th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

The leasehold land, buildings, plant and machinery of the Company at Goltmuri via Fatanagar, B. N. Railway comprising lease-

AMUSEMENTS

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
FROM WEDNESDAY.
**VAUDEVILLE AND COMEDY
PICTURES**
AT 6 AND 8 P. M.
THE FAMOUS

**CLASSICAL AND CHARACTER
DANCER**

**MADemoiselle
TOSCA**

DIRECT FROM
HIPPODROME OF NEW YORK
AND
CASINO DE PARIS-PARIS
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
FROM WEDNESDAY

IN
**THE HAREM, INDIAN AND
GYPSY DANCES.**

MISS DIAMOND
INSTRUMENTALIST AND SOUBRETTE

AT 10 P. M. DAILY
HARRIS AND LAWIE
IN THE LATEST

"NEW TANGO" and
"LONDON FOXTROT"

**MDLLE. TOSCA AND
DIAMOND**

PATHE GAZETTE
NIGHTLY AT

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

NEW FILM! NEW FILM!
THE FINEST PRODUCTION
OF THE FILM WORLD

KRISHNA-KUMAR

OR
"The Mysterious outlaw"

Full of adventures, Pasion and Intrigues
PRDUCED BY KRISHNA FILM CO.
to be Screened

AT
KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road.

Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

AUCTION SALES

hold premises, factory buildings, machinery, motors, cranes, electrical installation, pul-
versing coal distributing plant, heating fur-naces and lead pots, plant, dies, shafting, fittings, filtration plant, pumps, residential buildings, tramways and other miscellane-ous plant too numerous to describe.
For further particulars and conditions of

the undersigned.

**AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STORES,
ETC., OF THE NEW OIL MILLS CO.,
LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION), AT
WADALA (SEWRI).**

Under instructions from N. H. MOSE, Esq., Official Liquidator, Messrs. BEN-
NETT & Co. will, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Pub-
lic Auction on the mill premises the un-
dermentioned surplus stores, etc., consist-
ing of:—

A large lot of wooden baggages, pulv-
er blocks, iron sheets, pick-axes, galvan-
ized pipes, a large lot of trial planks, rat-
ters, benches, steel iron rails, bolts and nuts,
corrugated iron sheets, bellows, anvils, steel
cut beams and catches, leather belting,
pulleys, conveyors, a large lot of scrap
iron, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required
at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

SORABJEE

COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123,

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 22736

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December, 1925, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the dealers concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "SCINDIA."

S V 4056 No. 1.—1 case 8 pieces all wool
blazer cloth, 54" by 184½ yards.
J B 7057 & Co. No. 1.—1 case 7 pieces
all wool blazer cloth 54" by 160½ yards.

By order of the bank and parties con-
cerned:—
1 case Gas lamps and parts, 1 case sol-
diering goods, 1 case of Lady's silk jump-
ers, hat and frocks, 1 case hair, coat, and
tail brushes, 1 Empire Typewriter.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 26.
Chakla, Woolhat, Karachi.
Sumatra Maru, Horai, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27.
Madura, Cane, Antwerp.
Gera, Wellheper, Marseilles.
Hamburg Maru, Orihara, Kobe.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, November 26.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1. Cl. Macwhiter (s) 5351, Fiji Islands, 26/11, J. F. and Co.
2. Rappara (s) 2265 tons, London, 5/12, M. M. and Co.
3. Castalia (s) 4171, L'pool, 5/12, Graham.
4. Algie (s) 3373 tons, N. Y. N.F. Vol. Bros.
5. Wartenfels, 3766, K'chi, N.F., L. Edwards Ltd.
6. Mougha (s) 5091 tons, Karachi, 23/11, M. M. and Co.
7. Karungla, 3647, Durban 25/11, M. M. & Co.
8. Tambo Maru, 3553, Japan 25/11, N. Y. Kaisha.
9. City of Calcutta 4899, Karachi 5/12, K. W. and Co.
10. Hartside (s) 2317, N. Y., 4/12, Graham.
11. Cracovia (s) 4566 tons, Trieste 1/12, L. Triestino.
12. Wollhandel (s) 2991 tons, Antwerp, 5/12, Graham, Trading Co. Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1. Ahmedli 1331, Bureh, N. F., S. Hassan and Co.
1. Gera (s) 3,313 Karachi 10/11, L. Triestino.
2. Trantenfels (s) 2924, Hamburg, 3/12, L. Edwards.
5. Sumatra Maru (s) 4272, Kobe, 9/12, O. S. Kaisha.
6. Hamburg Maru, 3159, Kobe, 24/11, O. S. Kaisha.
7. Hatkhola, 4,313 tons, N.F., N.F., M. M. and Co.
- 10 & 11. Jalajvoti (s) 2693, N.F., N.F., S. S. N. Co. Ltd.
- 12 & 13. Jalavihar (s) 3381 tons, Rangoon, N. F. S. S. N. Coy.
15. Bankura (s) 1905, P. Gulf, 2/12, M. M. and Co.
15. Bamora 1876, Persian Gulf N. F. M. M. & Co.
16. Jannagar 279 Janagar, 28/11, L. Narani and Co.
16. Padma (s) 244 tons, M. Coast 21/11, B. and Khopkar.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

- B. Ezarda (s) 3033 tons, N.F. N.F. M. M. and Co.
C. & R. Gamaria 3232 Cal. 23/11, M. M. & Co.
D. & E. Jaladuta, 2593, N. F., N. F., S. S. N. Co. Ltd.
K. Jalapakkia (s) 2630 tons, N.F. N.F. S. S. N. Co.
L. M. Duvanna (s) 4758 tons, N.F. N.F., M. M. and Co.
N. Nazareno, 3757, Genoa, 4/12, L. Triestino.

EXPORTS.

- Nov. 26.
S. S. City of Calcutta for Hull:—20,000 cwt cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 1,500 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.
For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co. Ltd.; 330 bales cotton, B. Curson and Co.

- For Antwerp:—105 cwt gum karaya, P. Koverji and Co.; 56 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 208 cwt gum Arabic, J. Nur. iteram and Co.
S. S. Nazareno for Genoa:—2000 cwt

The "Ideal" for the home & travelling.
Descriptive Catalogue FREE.

ANNAPURNA COOKER

The new Model can Cook more Rice & Idly in Large Stoves than any other at our Agents at BOMBAY.

G. S. RANAIVE & CO., GIRAOR.

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO
P. O. Bazuvangudi.
(Bangalore City)

ground nuts, 3500 cwt linseed, Gorio Ltd.; 103 cwt turmeric, R. S. Tata and Co.; 110 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 110 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Export.

For Naples:—500 cwt castor seed, Gorio Ltd.

For Marseilles:—2000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.
S. S. Wollhandel for Valencia:—4000 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros.
For Barcelona:—2000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Export.
S. S. Gera for Marseilles:—1000 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk:—500 tons manganese ore, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.
S. S. Castalia for Liverpool:—424 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co. Ltd.; 49 bales wool, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.; 15 bales wool, S. Ramchandra; 1950 cwt maseoor, Ralli Bros.; 4 bales wool, 14 bales goat hairs, H. R. Rehmanbhai and Co.; 36 bales wool, M. Motilal.

For Glasgow:—104 cwt rape seed, C. Jivanlal and Co.
For Barcelona:—220 bales cotton, A. Khimji and Co.

For Marseilles:—2000 cwt castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 208 cwt gum Arabic, J. Nurberham and Co.
For Smyrna:—50 bales cotton grey yarn, The Central India S. W. and M. Co. Ltd.

For Philadelphia:—211 cwt goat skins, Briskay and Co.
S. S. Ranpara for London:—300 cwt cassien 405 cwt yellow millet, Amin. and Sons; 24 cwt gum olibanum, J. Rahimtoola; 185 cwt black pepper, 20 cwt gum Arabic 2 pots rosa oil, E. Virjee and Co.

S. S. Hartside for New York:—116 cwt cardamoms, R. S. Tata and Co.; 2000 cwt myrabollams, K. Meghji; 125 cwt gum olibanum, 40 cwt asafetida, 800 cwt gum sirazi, E. Virjee and Co.; 100 cwt kalsoji seed, M. Thadani and Co.; 600 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Cracovia for Trieste:—25 bales cotton grey yarn, R. Shantilal & Co.; 110 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 4000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.; 2090 cwt groundnuts, E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

For Venice:—110 bales cotton, A. Khimji and Co.; 115 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
For Constantinople:—312 cwt tili seed, 103 cwt black pepper, R. Toolshidas and Co.

S. S. Wartenfels for Hamburg:—100 cwt gum, Karmally and Co.
S. S. Sicilia for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 500 bales cotton, H. Ram. bhagat and Co.; 2000 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—206 bales cotton, C. Bo. manji and Co.; 125 bales cotton, R. D. Tata and Co. Ltd.
For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Hamburg Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 250 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co. Ltd.
For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—300 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.
For Osaka:—250 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co. Ltd.

For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co. Ltd.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Rain during week was general in parts of Konkan, Deccan and Karnatak; it was beneficial to standing crops in parts of Deccan and Karnatak. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Sind, Deccan and Karnatak. Supply of water for drinking is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 25.
Para Up River Fine, Spot 49 D/J nominal value.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 51 1/2 Dec. Buyers.

Tone:—Flat lower owing to absence of demand and to some speculative selling closing steady moderate business done.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets 51 1/2 Dec paid buyers.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 25.
Karachi Barley 36 O/N nominal.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Nov. 25.
Cardiff to Bombay 13

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D A 1/6 7/16.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 1/4.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Fres. 94 1/2.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Fres. 101 1/2.
Bank's buying D D Fres. 96 1/2.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 116 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 117 1/2.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 130 1/2.
Bank's selling D D Rs. 269.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 273 1/2.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dols. 4.84-7/16.
London—Paris Fres. 129.25.
London—Switzerland Fres. 25.14.
London—Brussels Fres. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange market was steady.

London, Nov. 25.

Prague 163.43.
Rentes 3 per cent. 47.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Closed quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 7/8 per cent.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 per cent.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 1st October 1925.
Bars Sold £24,000.
Sovereigns for Export to Canada £200,000.
Sovereigns for Export to Holland £11,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic 1/6 5/32.
Bank Demand 1/6 3/16.
Dec. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 7/16.
Fes. Demand 94 1/2.
American Dollars 273 1/2.
Hongkong Dollars 159 1/2.
Shanghai 209.
Japan 116 1/2.
Singapore 156 1/2.

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 25.

Stockholm 18.10.
Christiania 21.81.
Amsterdam 12.05.
Switzerland 25.13.

Exchange on London in Paris 129.40.
Exchange on London in Germany 22.34.
Exchange on London in Italy 119.1.

New York, Nov. 25.
Demand Bills 4.84.18.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

3 Months 4 per cent.
6 Months 4 3/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 2 1/2 per cent.
1 month 2 3/4 per cent.
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 25.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 15/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/2.
Discount Fine Trade Bills m/s 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent. 13 1/4.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/4/6.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/4/8.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/6/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/3/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/2/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/6/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/3/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/13/0.

London, Nov. 25.

Bar gold ready, s. 84/11 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 32/2.
Silver forward, d. 31/0.
Tone of Silver:—
Very quiet. Undertone steadier but buyers not pressing. We expect prices to remain at the present level. China bought forward.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Nov. 25.

Funding Loan 4 p. c. 1960/90 £36 1/2—1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 p. c. £92 7/8 unchgd.
War Loan 5 p. c. 1929/47 £100 5/16 unchgd.
Conversion Loan 4 75 5/16 plus 1/16.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Nov. 26.)

Mr. Venkanna Hosab Nadi, Barrister-at-Law, on relief, to be Political Agent, Jath, vice Mr. R. G. Gordon, I. C. S., proceeding on special duty.

Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I. C. S., on return from leave to act as Political Agent, Surat, vice Mr. M. S. Jayakar reverting, pending further orders.

Mr. H. D. Bskerville, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. C. H. Bristow, I. C. S. to act as Political Agent, Phaltan and Aundh, vice Mr. M. Webb, I. C. S., pending further orders.

Mr. T. Robinson to act as District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, vice Mr. R. H. Haslam, pending further orders.

Mr. R. H. Haslam, on relief, to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, vice Mr. H. M. Leverett, proceeding on leave.

Mr. E. Priestley to be Superintendent of Police in the Selection Grade vice Mr. O. C. G. Hayter retired.

Mr. H. E. Butler to be Superintendent of Police vice Mr. E. Priestley.

Mr. Zaman Shah Makhul Shah Hashmi to act temporarily in addition to his own duties, as District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. H. E. Butler till relieved by Mr. J. C. Wilson.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, on return from leave to act as District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, pending further orders.

Mr. Shivram Balkrishna Parulkar to be Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Dhirajlal Chunilal Desai to be provisionally substantive Deputy Superintendent of Police vice Mr. S. B. Parulkar.

Mr. W. E. Sutton, a Deputy Superintendent of Police, has been granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. B. L. McCulloch, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, is granted with effect from the 20th November 1925, leave on average pay for six months and twenty-five days and in continuation on half average pay for such period as will bring the total period of his absence on leave up to eleven months.

Mr. V. B. Mardhekar, Acting Collector of Ratnagiri, is granted with effect from 1st December 1925 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for four months.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I. C. S., is granted with effect from 30th October 1925, leave on average pay for two months and five days.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I. C. S., to be on special duty to report on certain questions in connection with taluqdari estates in the Northern Division from 6th December 1925 until the date of his deputation to Delhi as a Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. J. Montearth, I. C. S., is granted with effect from 3rd March 1926 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for four months and twenty-four days in combination with leave on half average pay for such period as will bring the total period of absence to seven months.

Mr. A. Vasavada, Lecturer in Physics and Mathematics to act as Assistant Professor of Physics and Mathematics with effect from 1st November 1925 vice Mr. Trivedi on leave for one month.

Mr. M. R. Dhadphale to be Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, for a further period of one year from the 9th October 1925.

Lieut. Col. J. L. Lanham, I. M. S., is granted leave on average pay for six months and five days, and study leave for five months and twenty-five days with effect from the date of relief.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 p. c. £102 1/2 plus 1/4.
Indian Loan 7 p. c. £104 1/2 unchgd.
Consols 2 1/2 p. c. 55 3/8 plus 1/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p. c. 51 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p. c. (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 plus 1/8.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 3/4 plus 1/4.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Ready:—21/3.
Vaida Maggar:—Opening 21/3. At 6 p.m. 21/3.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 21/3/6. At 6 p.m. 21/3/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Maggar:—Opening 0/0/6.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 0/1/6.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Ready:—72/7.
Vaida Maggar:—Opening 72/2. Highest 72/4. At 6 p.m. 72/4.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 71/11 Highest 72/14. At 6 p.m. 71/14.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Maggar:—Opening 0/0/0.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 1/0/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

A Powerful Tonic

TRADE MARK
'BYNIN' AMARA

'Bynin' Amara quickly restores strength and energy to the system when run down or suffering from the after effects of illness. It stimulates the digestion and enables those who suffer from loss of appetite to enjoy their meals thoroughly and derive full benefit from them. When feeling weak or becoming tired after slight exertion 'Bynin' Amara is invaluable.

Obtainable from all the leading Chemists and Stores throughout India and Ceylon.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.
LONDON.
Special Representatives for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS,
Block E, Clive Buildings,
CALCUTTA.



Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

Has for upwards of 70 years been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Bronchitis, Asthma, Ailments of Children, Chronic Coughs and Colds, and all Wasting Diseases, because it has the well-earned reputation of being The Purest, Most Palatable, Most Easily Digested, and Most Speedily Efficacious.

DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is a Pure Natural Oil obtained only from fish caught in the region of the Lofoden Isles off the coast of Norway, and the greatest care has always been taken to ensure that no process in its preparation can conduce to the destruction either partial or total of the Vitamines, the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with it therapeutically. It is confidently thought that this is the sole reason why Dr. De Jongh's Oil has always been amongst the most highly recommended and the most highly valued preparation of this description.

Representatives in India: Calcutta: B. K. PAUL & CO.
Bombay: LEVETUS LTD. Madras: WILSON & CO.

Sole Proprietors:
ANSAR HARFORD & CO. LTD
182 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1
BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

CROSSMITH'S Wana-Ranee Perfume of Ceylon

LOVERS of sweet scents describe Wana-Ranee as a dream of Oriental fragrance. WANA-RANEE FACE POWDER is adherent and unobtrusive, and delicately perfumed. WANA-RANEE TOILET CREAM (vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoos, Powders, Powder Leaf, Broke, Dental Cream, Toilet Soap, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors:
J. CROSSMITH & SON, Ltd., LONDON.

Representatives:
WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.



BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Nov. 26.
After the recent advance, Renter reported today 7 to 14 points down in New York futures. The market closed on hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 11 to 15 points lower.

Messrs. Unniger and Vengar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 25th instant as under:—

"Position of actual cotton is the outstanding influence. Technical position is sound."

Although a small decline was reported in America the Marwar Bazar opened quarter rupee higher with Broach at Rs. 381/-, At the opening Bazar operators were buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 383/- From this level the market gradually eased to Rs. 381/- on selling by a Japanese firm and Commission Houses and closed at the same rate. At Sewri the market opened at Rs. 380/- and closed steady at Rs. 381/- on Bazar operators buying. Commission Houses and a prominent Japanese firm were buyers of Omra-January. The tone of the market was steady.

Fine Omra-January opened at Rs. 359/- and gradually advanced to Rs. 361/- on Bazar operators buying. On selling by Exporters and Commission Houses the market gave way to Rs. 358/- and closed at Rs. 359/-, Whilst Omra-March opened at Rs. 361/- and going up to Rs. 362/- declined to Rs. 358/- on general selling and closed at Rs. 359/-, F. G. Bengal-January and March were quoted Rs. 311/- and Rs. 313/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and there was a fairly good inquiry from shippers for nice cotton.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING

QUOTATIONS—P.M.

Bombay, Nov. 26.	
Fully Good Broach April-May	381½
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan.	311
Fully Good Bengal March	313½
Fine Omra Dec-Jan.	358½
Fine Omra March	359½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.	
Description.	Fine F.Good. Good
M. G. Bengal & S. Punjab 335	320 310
M. G. Khandesh	380 308 358
M. G. Marha	350 338 328

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Nov. 26.	
Fully Good Broach April-May	381
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan.	311
Fully Good Bengal March	313
Fine Omra Dec-Jan.	359
Fine Omra March	360

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.	
Ready Dec	New.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	350
Bengal Fine M.G.	385
Bengal F.G.M.G.	325 315
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	385/40
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	325/30
Punjab-Americans M.G.	420
Wardha-Hingti Fine M.G.	415 409
Nagpur Fine M.G.	415 409
Yelmalpur Fine M.G.	405 399
Dharmagun Fine M.G.	405 399
Amroha Fine M.G.	400 378
Khimnagar-Akola Fine M.G.	380/95 478
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	380/95 478
Khandesh Fine M.G.	380 365
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	410
Broach Fine M.G.	365
Broach Fully Good M.G.	350
Mathia Fine M.G.	350
Mathia F.G.M.G.	350
Dharwar S.G.	380/400
Coimbatore M.G.	375/90
Westerns M.G.	350/70
Westerns H.G.	350
Miraj M.G.	380
Cambodia M.G.	420/30

C. MI PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.	
Jute—Albion 490, Alliance 550, Anglo India 402 S. Auckland 245, Barnagore 163, Bally 185, Birla 8/10, Belvedere 465, Budge 437, Caledonian 530, Chapdani 178, Clive 35/14, Craig 5/4, Chevrolet 240, Dalhousie 37½, Delta 475.80, Empire 50/8, Fort Glesier 550, Fort William 338, Gouropore 725, Hukumbhand 10/12, Hooghly 7½, Howrah 36/10, Kinnaird 965, Lansdowne 268, Lawrence 600, Lotherian 348, Nakhai 145, National 28/8, New Central 5/8, Northbrook 51/8, Nudon 51, Orient 178, Presidency 7/8, Reliance 64, Standard 405, Union 575, Waverly 7/4.	
Hessan—21/6.	
Jute—133/4.	
Cotton—Bengal Nagpur 23/2, Dunbar 12½, Keshavnagar Cotton 4/6.	
Miscellaneous—L.I. Steel 21, Imperial Bank 1440, Imperial Conty. 370.	
Remarks—The market closed steady.	

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-prossed Bales Yesterday	
Since 1st September.	
This Year	
Last Year	
Khandesh	3,888 42,617 6,781
Central India	965 23,445 983
Barad and Nagar	629 9,954 5,113
Cyderabad-Usaral	95 1,696 684
Central Provinces	1553 19,517 18,804
Central Provinces	264 4,412 5,970
Total Omras	7,225 1,01,761 88,107
Dholera	338 24,618 2,146
N.W. Provinces	5,045 53,075 22,604
Malpuras	449 8,777 1,777
Sindh-Punjab	19,914 25,048 17,942
Broach	1
Coimbatore & Dharwar	11,897 6,389
Western-Northern	5, 98 5,224
Coimbatore	1,439 201
Tannery and	6,341 3,743
Camodia	4,219 624
America	1,100 1,012
American and	95 23,633 17,343
Omra, Burma & other sorts	190 112 3,388
Total	18,407 2,09,547 1,21,885

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-prossed Bales.	
Yesterday	
This Year	
Last Year	
Europe	2,214 79,798 34,020
Japan & China	3,000 78,407 1,24,151
Coast Ports	4,059 5,334
Upcountry by Rail	2,001 3,553
Alfonsio harbour for Europe, China and Japan	21,671 14,663
Total	5,714 1,81,963 1,83,757

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 350 bales.

Universal Standard 10.75 moderate request.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 20.10.
New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)
January 20.22
February 20.19
March 19.70

New York Noon Call—
January 20.26
February 20.21
March 19.77

New Orleans 10 a.m.—
January 19.93
March 19.62

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
January 10.53 —0.1
March 10.54 —0.1
May 10.49 unchd.
July 10.39 —0.2
October 10.17 unchd.

EGYPTIANS:—
November 19.05 —0.30
January 18.30 —0.20

Exchange—Belgium 107.05
Athens 368.00
Cuban Sugar Nov/Dec sellers 11/4½.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.
Months. To-day's price

November 10.43—10
December 10.44—11
January 10.44—11
February 10.40—11
March 10.41—10
April 10.41—08
May 10.41—08
June 10.36—08
July 10.33—08
August 10.23—08
September 10.17—08
October 10.09—08
November 10.02—08

Tone:—Barely steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Months. To-day's price

November 19.05—25
December 18.55—25
January 18.25—25
February 18.10—32
March 18.00—37
April 17.95—37
May 17.90—42
June 17.90—42
July 17.90—42

August	17.90—49
September	17.90—42
October	17.95—42
November	17.95—47

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.	
Singh, Good	7.95
Scinde, Fully Good	8.35
Scinde, Fine	8.75
Bengal, Good	8.05
Bengal, Fully Good	8.45
Bengal, Fine	8.85
Omra, Good	8.65
Omra, Fully Good	9.05
Omra, Fine	9.45
Broach, Good	9.15
Broach, Fully Good	9.55
Broach, Fine	9.95

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 26.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 43,000.
Day's Export to Great Britain 2,000.
Day's Export to Continent 16,000.

Futures at New York:—
January 20.27—06
March 20.16—17
May 19.71—13
July 19.27—12

Spot Cotton at New York 21.40—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 20.25—18
Futures at New Orleans:—
January 19.95—12
March 19.61—14
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 5/8.
Demand Bills 4.84.18.
Foreign Minc 69 1/4.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Nov. 26.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—
January 20.27—06
March 20.16—17
May 19.71—13
July 19.27—12

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—
January 10.43—11
March 10.44—11
May 10.41—08
July 10.33—03

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 26.

Barletta Russo—33 1/2 lbs. 56/9 J/F.
quoted.
Rozario Santa Fe—22 1/2 lbs. 59/4½ J/F paid.

Tone:—Firm dearer but quieter. Frost reported Argentine.

Australian 58/9 D/J Buyers firmer quiet.
Choice White Karach 153 O/N nominal.
Tone:—Firm dearer few offers.

Cargo Australian 58/9 Dec/Jan. paid buyers.

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 26.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 418½ N/D sellers.

£17 1/2 —/F paid sellers 17 1/2 Buyers steady closed steady.

Cottonseed Bombay 47 1/2 Nov/Dec buyers quiet.

Castorseed Bombay 418 N/D sellers quiet.
Linseed Bombay 421 N/D nominal.

Rapeseed, Ferropore, Usual Bold, per ton 420 1/2 N/D nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton 421 N/D sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujarat per ton 420 3/8 N/D unquoted.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton 420 N/D quoted.

Tone of rapeseed:—harder to buy quiet.
Yellow Cawnpore 423 1/4 N/D.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 26.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 15/6 Jan/Mar sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 14/9 July/Sept. sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 15/8 1/2 Jan/Mar sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi 15/9 1/4 Jan/Mar sellers.

Tone:—Moderate business at firmer rates.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 26.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis bags 420 3/8 N/D sellers.

Tone:—Opened steady closed easier.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—419 3/8 A/M quoted.

Raw Linseed Months—36 Dec. sellers.

Raw Linseed—Buyers etc., 35 Jan/Apr. Buyers.

LINSEED REPORT.

London, Nov. 26.

Broomhall reports exportable surplus, Argentine Linseed is 1,800,000 tons.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Nov. 26.

Finest Australian Beeg Tallow 46/3.

Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 49/ firm.

General Tone of Tallow Auction moderate demand.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Nov. 26.

The market opened at last prices. In the middle of the day market advanced owing to bear covering. There was not much doing.

LOCAL BANKS. Paid up (Last Quotation

Rs. Divid. Rs. a.	
Bank of India	50 3 08 1/8
Central Bank	50 4 73 1/8
Central Co-operative	50 7 50
Central	25 1 22
Eastern	£ 5 9 p.c. 77
Imperial	500 40 1452 8
Imperial Contributory	1125 10 385 12
Union	75 2 14

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundl	10 8 4
Central India Mining	10 4.8y 32
Indian Cement Co.	350 25
Katni Cement Co.	100 26 4
Katni Cement D.	40 97 8
Punjab Cement Co.	10 1 14
Shivrajput	10 8-0 51 8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantje	500 11 p.c. 810
Amritsar Patis	100 10 p.c. 138
Central Provinces	100 7 p.c. 108
Dhond Baramati	100 6 p.c. 83 8
Guzrat	100 5 p.c. 77 8
Hoshiarpur Dool	100 5 p.c. 78
Lackana	100 5 p.c. 71
Mandla Bhoi	90 5 p.c. 69 8
Pachora Jammur	100 5 p.c. 74
Sara Sirajgunj	100 5 p.c. 76
Sialkot Narwal	100 5 p.c. 80 8
Sind Light	100 6 p.c. 182
Tapti Valley	500 8 p.c. 125
Upper Sind Light	100 4 p.c. 69

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	250 105 10
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250 205
Somalia Steam	30 6 11

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100 5 p.c. 80 8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000 477 8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000 745
Bombay Tramways O.	50 4 93 2
Bombay Tramways P.	50 7 p.c. 68
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000 30 846 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000 7 p.c. 880
Karachi Electricity	100 6 74
Surat Electricity	100 57 8
Tata Power O.	1,000 302 8
Tata Power P.	1,000 480

PRESS COMPANIES.

Aktar	500 475
Harvey & Subashpally	500 90-35 975
Indian Cotton	125 20 220
Mannad Manufactur-	250 210 xD
ing	50 80 340
New Benar	1,000 2500
New East India	400 610
New Mofussil P.	400 61 800
New Prince of Wales	500 61 800
Volkart U. P.	500 40 630 +D

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alecock Ashdown	100 100
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75 7
B. Burma T. Corpora-	125 7-8 383 12
tion Old.	50 5 97 8
B. Burma T. Corpora-	10 045 12
tion New	80 4-12 40
Burma Corporation	100 5 7
Bombay Uganda	100 175
British Burma Petro-	100 30 30
leum	100 7-8 75 +D
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100 30 p.c. 82 8
Just Engineering	100 30
Meklenburg	1,000 50 620
New Union Flour Mills	100 45
Port Canning	1,000 50 620
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100 21 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	100 36 14
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75 10 8
Thacker	80 150
Telephone	50 1 19

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India Life	50 22-8 500
Jupiter	15 4 4
New India	25 1-0 11 8
Oriental Life	50 30 p.c. 810
Vulcan	10 2

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	362-8
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	..	15
Benar Manje	200	36	85
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	793 12
Bombay Industrial	100	..	70
Bombay Woollen	250	10	335
Bradbury	250	7 p.c.	200
Breach Fine Counts	250	..	20
Century	100	20	378 12
Central India O.	100	16	452 8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	62 8
Ceylon	100	..	40
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	97 8
Cordia	100	7	180
Crescent	250	10	6 180 12
Currumbay	500	..	350
David	500	..	58
Dawn	250	40	585
Diamond O.	100	..	11
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	0-13-6
Ebrahimkhay Pakaway	250	15y	220
Edwin Sassoon	200	..	112 8
Elphinstone O.	100	..	112 8
Empress Edward	500	..	275

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Engineering Congress, Sir C. J. Hall, 10.30 a.m.
The s.s. Razmak with the outward mails from London of November 12 ex Macedonia expected to arrive at 11 a.m.
Memorial Service for H. M. Queen Alexandra, St. Thomas' Cathedral, 6.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 28.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Youth Week Arts and Crafts Exhibition (Rangoli Demonstrations) University Hall, South Wing, 4 and 6 p.m.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Nov. 27 (Fri)	6h. 52m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 28 (Sat)	6h. 53m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 29 (Sun)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 30 (Mon)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 1 (Tue.)	6h. 55m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 2 (Wed.)	6h. 55m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 3 (Thu.)	6h. 56m.	6h. 0m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s.s. "Clan Macneil" arrived at London on the evening of the 25th instant.
The Outward P. & O. mail steamer "China", with the mails from London of the 19th instant, arrived at Port Said at 8.30 a.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 2.30 p.m. the same day.
The B. I. s.s. "Mankara" which left Bombay on the 6th for London left Aden on 19th and Port Said on 25th instant.
The B. I. s.s. "Shirala" due Bombay on 30th instant will now disembark her passengers at No. 1 berth Alexandra Dock.
The P. & O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of 21st instant, arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICE

Today (Friday) will be observed a Post and Telegraph holiday as a mark of respect for Her late Majesty Queen Alexandra, mother of His Majesty the King-Empire, being the date appointed for funeral service at Westminster Abbey. So the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G. P. O. for the Homeward English mail which will be closed on Saturday the 28th November 1925.

Unregd. correspondence upto 11-0 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregd. with late fee of annas 4 on each article. From 11-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon on Saturday.

Regd. correspondence upto 7-0 p.m. on Thursday.

Regd. with late fee of annas 4 on each article. From 7-0 a.m. to 8-0 a.m. on Saturday.

Regd. correspondence for United Kingdom only with a late fee of annas 4 on each article. From 7-0 a.m. to 11-0 a.m. on Saturday.

Parcels upto 6-0 p.m. on Thursday.

Money Orders upto 3-0 p.m. on Thursday. Posting at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the Central Post Office before the above-mentioned hours. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the town offices.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME

A select programme of Indian Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Friday the 27th instant at 9-0 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wave-length 387 Metres.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE GUJARATI SEMINAR

The annual social gathering of the St. Xavier's College Gujarati Seminar comes off on Saturday (28th instant), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the College. When Hon. Sir Chundil V. Mehta will preside.

NEW COTTON EXCHANGE.

The Governor will perform the opening ceremony of the New Cotton Exchange on 1st prox. at 4-15 p.m. and not at 5 p.m. as previously announced. The invitees are advised to take their seats at 4-35 instead of 4-50 p.m.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY

The monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society which was to be held today (Friday) has been postponed on account of the day being fixed for the official Memorial Services of the late Queen Mother.

SAHITYA PARISHAD

A public meeting of the Gujarati ladies of Bombay will be held today (Friday) at the Gujarati Hindi Sri Mandir Hall, Girgaon Back Road, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) when lectures will be delivered on the Eighth Gujarati Sahitya Parishad. Mrs. Tapibai Shingar Motiwala will preside.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE BOMBAY.

The Social Service League Scouts and the "Manoranjani Mandal" have arranged a Grand Variety Entertainment to-morrow (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Balliwalla Grand Theatre, Tardeo. The performance is in aid of the Social Service League.

JAIN SANATORIUM AT VILE-PARLE

On 25th of this month a Jain sanatorium came into existence through the benevolence of a wealthy Jain of Mehsana viz., Seth Dahyabhai Chellabhai, who gave in donation his own bungalow at Vile-Parle to be utilized as a Jain sanatorium in com-

memoration of his late father Ghellabhai Karanchand.

CONGRESS BULLETIN.

The Publicity Commissioner writes from Cawnpore:—"Delegates and people desirous of attending the Congress Session shall kindly communicate to us the sort of arrangement they want for their accommodation, etc., whether they want to put up in the delegates' camps, or in family quarters, or in separate bungalows, by the 30th of November. Delay in this information is likely to result in inconvenience to all concerned."

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

At the last annual meeting, held on the 25th inst., of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the following were elected for the year 1925-1926.

Office-Bearers:—President:—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
Vice-President:—Mr. B. G. Kher.
Secretaries:—Messrs. Jannadas C. Errunza, and R. N. Bapasa.
Treasurer:—Mr. Ranchhodas H. Gandhi.
Members of the Council:—Messrs. Kanaiyalal M. Munshi, B. N. Moheshwari, V. V. Jeraiani, N. H. Pandya, Munshi Mirza Mohammadali, Dr. D. D. Sathe, Mr. R. Krishan Iyer, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Messrs. B. N. Motiwala, Balubhai T. Desai, Jehangir B. Patel, P. G. Sahasrabudhe, N. H. Belgamwalla, K. A. Sahasrabudhe, and L. G. Khare.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Nov. 26.

The bay storm moved north-north-west and its centre this morning was near latitude 13 degrees north longitude eighty four degrees east. There have been few falls of rain on the Coromandel coast. Madras reports half an inch.

Forecast: Increase on north Madras coast.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

In Share Market jutes opened strong and a better feeling was reflected throughout with majority of dealings in speculative counters. There were more buyers than sellers for higher priced stocks and purchasers had to pay material advances to obtain their requirements. In coals some enquiry was manifest for Burnpur otherwise the position was on the whole unchanged. Cottons were fully steady. In tea profit making accounted for an easier tendency. In rubbers less was doing, with prices steady. Miscellaneous had no particular features except that Frank Ross and Indian Iron and Steel fetched improved rates. Government Securities 5 p.c. loan 1945-55 100/1.

Railways:—Arrah Asaram Light 62 1/2; Delhi-Rohat Light 13 1/2; Mysnisingh Bhairab Bazar Railway rebate 77.

Jutes:—Alibon 508; Auckland 248 1/2; Barnagore 168; Caledonian 547; Clive 35 1/2; Dalhousie 339; Fort William 340; Howrah 36 1/2 ex-div.; Hukmchand ord. 10 1/2; Kanarhaty 583; Kinnison 970; Lawrence 608; National 29 1/4; Nalhati 465; New Central 554; Nuddea 50 1/4; Orient 191 1/2; Reliance 63 1/2.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation ord. 4 1/2; Pref. 106; Indian wood products 8 1/4; Frank Ross 5 1/2; Indian Iron and Steel 24.

Rubber:—Ayer Panas 1.75; Alor Gasar 4.00; Bukit Katil 2.67; Digwarrah Rs. 27 1/2; Kedah L. 5.35; Semangol 3.57; Assam Saw Mills and Timber 1 1/2; Bengal Timber Trading 106.

Ten Companies:—Basmatia 21 1/2; Beton 35 1/2; Bormahian 11 1/2; Bismuth 30 1/2; Dimakasi 21 1/2; Dufflagh 17 1/4; East Indian 27; Hottikihira 31; Saragun 18 1/4; Teen Ali 21 1/2.

4 p.c. Calcutta Municipal Debentures, 190. 1905-06 81 1/2.
Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer 13 3/4; Demand and Bills 18 7/32; Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 p.c. and percentage is 26.87.—A. P.

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

December	10.40	—4
January	10.41	—2
March	10.43	—1
May	10.38	—3
June	10.34	—2
July	10.30	—3

EGYPTIANS.

January	18.10	—15
March	17.85	—15

EXCHANGE

Belgium	London, Nov. 25,	107.00
Athens		363.50

Cuban Sugar Nov/Dec. 11/6. Value.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

	January.	26th November 1925.		
Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK		Market closed.		
LIVERPOOL	10.43	10.41	10.38	—05

Sevri Rs. 381-4-0

Khandi Rs. 322-0-0

RINK COCAINE CASE.

KING PLEADS

INNOCENCE.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

The Court was again crowded when the Rink Cocaine Case came up for hearing before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on Thursday, in which W. King, proprietor of the Skating Rink stands charged with selling illicit cocaine valued over half a lakh.

Excise Inspector Hudson prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. R. Wadia, Bar-at-Law with Mr. Sopher and Mr. Couto, pleaders.

King had submitted the following statement the previous day:—

KING'S STATEMENT.

King, in his statement, protested innocence and pleaded not guilty to the charges. He was the proprietor of the Skating Rink and did cotton business besides. He had been a resident of Bombay for the past 27 years and had never come into any trouble. He had worked with Tarnel in Turner Morrison and Co. for 16 years. He saw Massias for the first time on the 9th instant. On that day he was with his pleader Mr. Sopher from 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. busy with the case in which Milton Kubes had charged him with defamation. Then he left Mr. Sopher to see Kubes at whose place they waited till 1-30 p.m. As Kubes did not turn up they separated after having arranged to see Kubes at Mr. Sopher's place at 3-30 p.m. King then returned to Naasari Buildings at 5-30 p.m. and shortly after left for Sewri Cotton Green with Mr. A. S. King his brother. He returned back about 6-30 p.m. and went to his house at Colaba. About 7-20 he went to the Rink where four Parsi gentlemen had been waiting for him. As he was conversing with the gentlemen his Parsi clerk, Dhalla brought word that Tarnel had come to see him. King went out to see Tarnel who asked King's permission to deposit the two bags (suit case and hand bag) in the Rink for a short time. New King learnt from Dhalla that Massias followed Tarnel that night. King never saw the bag but asked him to be brought and deposited in the Manager's office in the Rink. The manager's office was always open to the public. King never met Navalkar or Ramnath at the Victoria Terminus that evening. The alleged conversation between him and Navalkar was not true. At about 9-30 p.m. Tarnel came back to the Rink to take his bags. King was about to go to the Fort Bunder taxi stand. Seeing that Tarnel suggested that King might get a lift in a car that was waiting outside. There were some friends waiting said Tarnel to whom he was delivering the bags. Tarnel began to carry the bags. King helped him to one of them to the car. The bags were put in the car in which Navalkar was seated. He got into the car as Tarnel suggested Navalkar to give him a lift. King suggested the Council Road as the nearest way to the taxi stand. There was no talk of the bags. He knew nothing about the contents of the bags. When the car stopped opposite the taxi stand on Herby Road, King thanked the gentlemen for giving him the lift and got out when all of a sudden he was held tight by someone from behind in such a way that both his hands were pinned down. He did not know who had caught him. He heard shouts of "polpo pakro" A policeman came and seized him.

No money was ever passed between him and Navalkar. He did not receive Rs. 47,000 nor did he give back Rs. 500. Tarnel and Massias had implicated him because they believed that it would help them in the case against them in getting a lighter sentence if they tried to make out that he was the third party and the principal party. The suit case did not belong to him. His initials were W. G. H. K. He knew nothing about the slip of paper. He repeated he was innocent.

To the Court, King said that the figures on the slip were not in his handwriting.

DEFENCE WITNESSES.

Evidence was then led for the defence. Milton Kubes in his evidence related how his wife had told him about King's visit to his place in the afternoon.

The case was then adjourned.

D. F. Cama examined said that he was a merchant. On the evening of the 9th instant at the Rink till 8 o'clock. There were two other gentlemen, he had been there to see King. They were sitting near the bar. They went at about 7 p.m. While they were conversing King excused himself and said that he wanted to see some one.

That was about 7-45 p.m. He did not see King talking with the man.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hudson, the witness said that he was not a friend of King. He had advanced a loan to Kubes and King stood surety for it. He trusted King though he knew King only by sight. He was no friend of King.

Re-examined by Mr. Wadia, the witness said he had attached King's car for the money. He was interested in boxing. He was Secretary, Zoroastrian Health and Physical Culture League and Kubes was their instructor. He had gone to ask King to lend the Rink for the Physical Culture Boxing Tournament.

Inspector C. F. Davison examined said that he was attached to the Esplanade Police Station and the Rink was in his section. The Rink being a place of public entertainment he had to go to the Rink very often at nights of dancing to see that everything was carried on in proper order and that nothing immoral was being carried there. There were other officers who patrol and were deputed for duty there. He remembered the night of the 9th instant. He went there with Sgt. Bailey at about 6-45 p.m. and left by 7 o'clock. That was the last time they went on that evening. They went there occasionally.

Sergeant Bailey was the next witness. He said that he was attached to the Esplanade Police Station. He went there at the time of skating and dancing and some time he was deputed on duty to the Rink. The time of skating was generally between 6 and 8 in the evening. He went along with Inspector Davison on the 9th instant between 6-30 and 7. That was the last time he went that evening. He had noticed the Manager's office. He found the door locked when probably the manager was not in. He had been to the Manager's office very often.

Mr. A. S. King, cousin of the accused, examined said that he was assisting W. King, the accused in Cotton business. W. King is the proprietor of W. King and Co. It is a very big business concern. The accused was a member of the Cotton Exchange. He was a cousin to accused. Twenty thousand rupees was the fee of becoming a member of the Exchange. Ordinarily King came to office at 10-30 a.m. and remained till 5-15 p.m. On the 9th instant the accused came as usual. He was not for a long time. Some one called him. He did not see accused till 5-15 p.m. After 5-15 p.m. they generally went to Sewri. They returned back from Sewri at about 6-15 p.m. and dropped the witness home at 7-15 p.m. He did not see King again that evening. He did not know Massias before this case. He had never seen Massias before in his lifetime. His seat from King in the office was about four yards away. He did not see Massias in the office.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hudson, the witness said that King is not a member of the Cotton Exchange since his arrest. He could not say that he remembered all the persons visiting King.

Mr. Wadia asked the Court to give him time to call a witness who would say that the initials on the box were his.

The case was adjourned to Monday next.

COCAINE SMUGGLER'S FATE.

TO BE HANGED FOR MURDER.

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

Mr. Gordon Walker Sessions Judge, Lahore, has passed sentence of death on a man named Mahomed Aslam who was tried for murder of a police informer named Mahomed Hussain Pathan.

It appears that the informer reported that the accused was a notorious cocaine smuggler and it was alleged that during a house search the police searched the persons of some female members of the accused's house at which the accused took great offence and went to the informer's house with a revolver and shot him there. The informer was thereupon removed to the Mayo Hospital where he died.—A. P.

ACQUITTED OF ATTEMPTED

MURDER CHARGE.

Mr. Justice Fawcett, presiding at the sessions of the High Court of Bombay, with a common jury disposed of the case in which one Anandji Vasonji, a bania, stood charged with an attempt to murder one Sunderji, another bania, on the 23rd August last.

Mr. Norton, Bar-at-law, appeared for the Crown while Mr. D'Sa, Bar-at-law, instructed by Mr. St. John defended the accused.

The prosecution story was that at about midday on the 23rd August last, the injured man, Sunderji called over at the shop where the accused worked and started abusing him over an incident that took place in the morning. Words led to a scuffle in the course of which it was alleged that the accused took out an open pen-knife and struck the complainant Sunderji in the region of the abdomen, causing the intestines to protrude. The complainant was removed to the G. T. Hospital where an operation had to be performed immediately. He was discharged from hospital after eighteen days.

The defence contended that the complainant attacked the accused with a stout bamboo stick which the accused managed to snatch away. The complainant thereupon drew out a pen-knife from his own pocket, and tried to stab the accused. In the struggle that ensued for the possession of the pen-knife, the complainant injured the abdomen. The defence submitted that the whole incident was the result of a pure accident.

The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of "Not Guilty," and his Lordship therefore ordered the accused to be acquitted.

A great rally and Jamboree of Boy Scouts has been arranged for Rawalpindi division at Rawalpindi on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Governor there.

RACES AND CORPORATION OFFICERS.

WHICH ROAD TO BE TILAK ROAD?

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday. Mr. Joseph Bapista presiding.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner about municipal officers attending the races and using municipal cars for the purpose. The Commissioner stated that all officers who were entrusted with motor cars were responsible officers, and they attended races only during hours they were off duty. He thought the Corporation should not apply too rigid a routine to their officers.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the letter be recorded, since their officers attended races only after office hours. As for attending Poonja races the officers went there after taking casual leave, but he did not agree with the Commissioner that they should not have too rigid a rule for their officers in this matter.

Mr. I. S. Haji, seconding, hoped the speeches made in the Corporation would have the desired effect on their officials.

Mr. G. A. Somji moved an amendment that the Commissioner be asked to issue orders prohibiting municipal officers from attending races during office hours. He said even the Calcutta Corporation were stricter in this matter, and Sir Pherozeshah had approved of the course now suggested.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi, seconding, said municipal officers if they wanted to study at all had many other things in the city for the purpose, namely, the many slums which required to be looked after. He thought it was time for the Corporation to make their position clear in the matter.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram opposed the amendment, as it was not proved that the municipal officers were risking municipal property by attending races.

The original proposition was agreed to. EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S TERM TO BE EXTENDED.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner notifying that the five years' appointment of Mr. J. W. Mackie, son of Executive Engineer would terminate in May, 1926, and he asked that his services as Special Engineer, Development Works, might be extended.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved referring the matter to the Establishment Committee for report. He said he would have asked the Corporation to sanction the appointment at once, but he wanted to be fair to all.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said since the matter would go to the Committee with the Commissioner's recommendation for the extension of the appointment, he would also send his own humble recommendation that the extension should not be granted.

(Laughter.) It was all a matter of principle and as the original appointment was created for five years he did not think it should now be extended. Besides, they had to give a chance to other officers of the Corporation.

The proposition was agreed to. LIQUOR SHOP IN TRIBHUVAN ROAD.

The Corporation considered a letter from the representatives of D Ward on the Advisory Committee re the location of liquor shops in Bombay. The representatives wrote that they addressed a letter to the Collector and Chairman of the Excise Advisory Committee on the 24th September last, in which it was pointed out that "though we were assured that the Advisory Committee would always be consulted when the question of transfer of shops was to be decided upon, in the present instance our Committee was entirely ignored and we would want to know the reasons thereof. As we received no reply to this letter, a reminder was sent on the 20th October last, but to that also we got no reply. We now leave it to the Corporation to decide what steps should be taken in the matter."

As regards the transfer of a liquor shop in Tribhuvan Road, it may be pointed out that protests were sent to the Collector of Bombay, to the Excise Commissioner and to the Minister-in-charge, still the transfer has been allowed.

Dr. A. G. Viegas in moving that the letter be recorded said it was a matter of great regret that Government should not give heed to their representations and also many protests against the transfer of the shop to Tribhuvan Road. He did not know for whose benefit the shop was transferred, since the first step in the policy of prohibition was to refuse the transfer of shops. He was afraid Government officers were defying Government in this matter.

The proposition was agreed to.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas seconded by Mr. S. L. Silam the following resolution was adopted by the Corporation:—

"That the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee be requested to consider and report within one month at any adjourned meeting of the Corporation on the following proposition:—That the following Special Committees be appointed under Section 38-A: (1) Medical Relief, (2) Sanitary Measures, (3) Roads and Developments, (4) Drainage and Water Works, (5) General Purposes, (6) That for all financial matters the Standing Committee be treated as a Special Committee. That each Committee shall consist of 16 members. That no Councillor shall be a member of more than 2 Committees. That the elections of members to Committees shall be by ballot according to the Rules prescribed for the election of the members of the Standing Committee."

That the Procedure be adopted for all the Council Committees. That every Committee shall meet at least once a month. That all the letters addressed by the Commissioner and the general public be first placed before the

GRAFT AMONG CITY POLICE.

TWO MORE OFFICERS PUNISHED.

SCANDAL OF GAMBLING DEN.

We understand that as a result of prolonged enquiry extending over several weeks, Mr. P. A. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has suspended a Police Inspector and reduced another Inspector in grade. After the dismissal of Superintendent Fuller and Inspector Chapman and Deputy Inspector Dawoodkhani a few months ago, Mr. Kelly is understood to have found in the course of his enquiry that there were some other police officers involved in the scandal of patronizing gambling dens in the city besides the officers already dealt with. He, therefore, instituted an exhaustive enquiry to prosecute which he had to come at times even on Sundays to his office. He is reported to have examined witnesses and enquired most patiently into the scandalous allegations against the police officers concerned and has finally passed orders as above. Both the officers are senior in the rank and have many years of service to their credit. Mr. Kelly, since his appointment as Police Commissioner of Bombay has achieved remarkable popularity for the strict impartiality of treatment of his European and Indian subordinates and for giving so much of his time in cleaning the Augean stable of his Department.

The Madras Government have approved the proposal for optional adoption of vernacular as media of instruction and examination in secondary schools in non-language subjects.—A. P.

appropriate Committees. That questions relating to appointments to be made by the Corporation be first placed before the Committees to which the Departments are assigned."

LOKAMANYA TILAK ROAD.

Mr. S. L. Silam moved:—That the Commissioner be informed that it is the desire of the Corporation that the proposed main road in the Hornby-Ballard scheme be named Lokamanya Tilak Road. Mr. Silam said the road was an entirely new one and he did not think there could be any objection to their naming it after Lok. Tilak. This would be the most busy road in the city, and as Lok. Tilak was all busy and hard-worked in the cause of the poor he thought it should be named after the Lokamanya.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya while not opposed to the proposition thought the Commissioner had got in his mind another big road in the mill area which he wanted to name after Mr. Tilak. Therefore, he moved that the proposition be referred to the Commissioner for consideration along with similar questions.

Mr. R. S. Asavale seconded as that was the best course they could adopt.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar opposing the amendment said if Mr. Vaidya wanted to commemorate Lok. Tilak's name in his own ward he could name his school after him!

Mr. B. N. Gamadia said if the mover had known the history of the road he would not have liked to name it after Mr. Tilak. Mr. Tilak was the protector of the poor and the road was devised for crushing the poor and raising the rich! It was only to make the rich to have a good motor drive that the road was going to be built.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Roads Committee for report.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded.

The Commissioner said he had not the least objection to naming the road after Mr. Tilak, in spite of Mr. Gamadia's opposition. But he thought they would be well advised in accepting Mr. Vaidya's amendment. He had an idea that the road together with the Dadar overbridge and its extension up to the King's Circle should be named after Mr. Tilak, and he hoped to address the Corporation shortly on the matter.

Mr. Jannadas Mehta said

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1925.

CRIME OF FREE SPEECH.

In the occasional eruption of intolerance, the principle of liberty finds the opportunity of asserting itself. Twelve Communists in England have been convicted of sedition and sentenced to imprisonment. The event signifies a challenge to one of the dearest rights of a free people, for in a free country the mere expression of opinion, however unconventional, cannot constitute sedition or blasphemy. The persecution of Communists means the proscription of an idea, and to us it is a measure of Conservative arrogance that the Government should thus get embroiled with the propaganda of communism. True, the Communist does not believe in the adequacy of parliamentary processes, as at present constituted, for redressing the grievances of the people and securing government by the people. They declare their opinion without apology, and it is to the credit of seven of the accused that they refused to obtain clemency by abjuring their conviction. The judge asked them to dissociate themselves from their "illegal opinion" and save their own skin, but they accepted the penalty and re-inforced the movement for free opinion. They hold the view that constitutional expedients are not enough for reforming the government and re-establishing the elements of power in their country. Let it be noted that they did not commit any overt acts of insurrection and the public prosecutor failed to prove any incidents of mutiny in the army through radical propaganda. There was no concrete danger through the twelve Communists pointing out the limits of parliamentary palaver as long as the principles of property and traditional inheritance formed the basis of society. That it is a war against radical ideas obnoxious to vested interests, is clear from the championship of intellectuals in the case. Among those who stood bail for the "red anarchists" were men like Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells, Sir William Joynton-Hicks has, no doubt, scored a legal victory, but the incarceration of men for the expression of opinion is a most powerful stimulus to the cause of communism and the twelve felons will through their suffering serve their mission better than by their freedom. And so it occasionally happens in the progress of good causes, and there is no reason for them to be appalled by the success of the Home Office. The trial of the bishops in British history is a case in point.

The accused twelve were prosecuted under the "Incitement to Mutiny" Act of 1917. The hoary statute was unearthed by the Home Office with an assiduity worthy of the exploiters of legislation in 1818. The law has been torn from its context and purpose, and applied for the protection of property-rights which people like the present Home Secretary cherish with jealous concern. Whether property should be individually owned or collectively administered, is a matter of opinion; the problem whether parliamentary action alone can alter a system based upon the private monopoly of property, is also a matter of opinion. Incidents associated with King John, Oliver Cromwell and William of Orange suggest that in radical innovations, England is as much liable to the deiance of the existing constitution as any other country in its revolutionary stages. The continuity of parliamentary authority is by the token of texts, a polite fiction. The revolt of the people against Charles I occurred when the king was legally right in his pretensions, but they were vitiated by non-legal considerations of morality. Sir William Joynton-Hicks is ingenious in his citation of dust-laden law, but the very antiquity of it brings the spirit of the Northumberland mind to glaring exposure. The law of 1917 was enacted at a time of actual mutiny in the fleet following the storm of Napoleon. Mutiny is an overt crime, and the opinions of Communists have had no direct probability of disorder in them. If

a people are so discontented as to be susceptible to the idea of rebellion, they are under a bad system and a rebellion is probably worth having for the vitality of the nation. Rebellion is treason when it fails; when it succeeds, there is the crown of saviourship. The argument that no Government would stand rebellion, is applicable only to subject-countries like India, where the Government have a corporate existence apart from, and occasionally hostile to, the interests of the people. Cabinets have consistently put up with greater provocations than those offered by Mr. Campbell and Mr. Inkpin who have been consigned to jail. In actual incitement to rebellion and arms, Lord Carson and Lord Birkenhead were unapproachable more than ten years ago. They urged men to contest the award of Parliament, anticipating thereby the fear of the monstrous twelve regarding the limitations of Parliament and the virtue of sharp action; but then they took the risk for the aggrandisement of the ruling classes—the junks of Britain, the absentee landlords of Ireland and the orange-louges of Ulster. The interests so vainly protected were ancillary to the system of the rent-collector and the profit-monger exoriated by the Communists. At Warrington, the present Home Secretary delivered on December 6, 1923 the following incitement to violence and civil war:—

The people of Ulster have behind them the Unionist Party. Behind them was the Lord God of Battles. In his name and your name, I say, to the Prime Minister—Let your armies and batteries fire. Fire if you dare, fire and be damned.

The Communists, whom Sir William Joynton-Hicks has now manacled did not commit a tithe of his own crime of violent incitement, but his incitement was designed to protect rents, profits, possessions and property; hence it was right. Now at the latest diffusion of propaganda in favour of communism property, the Conservative squatters and profit-mongers revive the law of 1797 for stifling the menace.

The aim of the Conservatives is to entrench the rights of property and to realise the continuity of a tradition which Parliament, as at present constituted, cannot alter. "There ought to exist," said Mill on Liberty, "the fullest liberty of professing and discussing any doctrine however immoral it may be considered." Apart from the ethics of free speech, British workers will be impressed by the differential code of treatment when the junks form illegal battalions and the champions of the poor express opinion without overt danger. The Conservatives have failed in good sense and far-sighted policy and their blunder is inexplicable except in terms of arrogance. They have made a frantic effort to reduce constitutional principles to the level of treason. "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live" was a commandment interpreted in British law, but it was superseded by the assertion of equity. The Home Member may glory in the success of his present exploit and carry comfort to the profiteers and fascists of Britain, but the British people may be trusted to see that a man like Mr. Campbell is free to express his opinion and urge the end of an obsolescent system of property and distribution. The advent of Conservatives to illicit power is, ironically enough, going to yield good results in favour of the radicals.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways for the year 1924 indicates an increase in crime. The total number of cognisable and non-cognisable offences reported during the year was 137,566 as against 130,254 in 1923, an increase of over 7,000. The increase was particularly noticeable in Sind and in the Northern Division. In the Districts of Larkhana and Sukkur, where it was most marked, it is attributed in official police report to lack of police in the former, and to the influx of undesirable persons in the latter district. The influx was due to these undesirable persons expecting to commit thefts with success while pretending to find work on the Lloyd Barrage and Canals. The District Magistrate, Larkhana, however, remarks that in his district "a condition has existed which is commonly described as a reign of terror." "Public confidence," he adds, "has been shaken, law-abiding people have been coerced by fear into concealing the most violent outrages; the subordinate police themselves hesitate to attempt the arrest of outlaws who dwell in open security." The Commissioner in Sind "hesitates to accept this description as applying literally to

any large portion of Sind" but we wonder whether this difficulty in detecting crime, and getting hold of the criminals when their whereabouts are ascertained can be ascribed to lack of sufficient men in the police force in Sind. In Ahmedabad where crime was on the increase during the year under report. The Superintendent of Police attributes the increase to the reduction of the force under the retrenchment scheme, while the Thana Superintendent gives the curious reason that the increase was due "to the premature release of prisoners from jails on the recommendations of the Advisory Boards," apart from the recurring excuse of retrenchment.

The total cost of the police for the financial year 1924-25 showed, however, in spite of the retrenchment lamented in the report, a net increase of over seven lakhs. It amounted to Rs. 1,33,46,385, as against Rs. 1,25,67,748. The report gives eleven specific causes to explain the increase some of which the public will note with special interest, such as the revision of pay and allowances of officers in the Imperial Police, and travelling and other allowances for officers and men deputed in connection with viceregal journeys and the Indian National Congress. In certain quarters the increase in crime is explained by the fact that the police have been able to detect more offences in 1924, being free during the year from the duty "of quelling riots, keeping an eye on politicians and rounding up misguided students and bazaar corner-boys," a duty in the performance of which they were apparently absorbed during the height of the Non-Co-operation movement. Of the work of the political branch of the C. I. D. the report for 1924 says precious little, but an extract from the report of the Deputy-Inspector-General for Sind, which has been allowed to see the light of publication indicates that in Sind "the Political Branch were kept fully occupied watching the development of various movements such as: (a) agitation for Gandhi's release; (b) Shuddhi, Sangathan, Tabligh and Tanzeem movements, and their effects on communal feeling; (c) agitation about Sukkur 'Massan' question, and other religious matters likely to lead to breaches of the peace; (d) agitation arising out of the Sultan of Nejd's attack on Hedjaz; and (e) visits of various prominent men to Sind, for example, the tour of Shaukat Ali and party."

So a glimpse is here vouchsafed to the public into the activities of the Political Branch in one particular portion of the Presidency, and there is nothing in the report to indicate that in other parts the C.I.D. had not been similarly active, wasting the ryots' money over busying themselves with movements which were perfectly above-board. If some of this energy of the C. I. D. had been directed to the prevention of crime, there would have been better appreciation of the work of the police by the public. That work is appreciated when District Superintendents of Police take care to insist that the men under their charge are not overbearing in their conduct and are really helpful to the public. Such appreciation has been extended, for example, to Mr. Boyd, the Poona D.S.P., and the public has applauded his efforts in checking the movements of thieving gangs by introducing again the system of village patrols. But in the prevention of thefts what is wanted is co-ordination of work between the district and the railway police, otherwise the thieving gangs which have rendered the Bombay Suburban District the most criminal in the Presidency will continue their depredations with impunity. We note that the officiating Inspector-General of Police, who submits the report to Government, carefully reviews the working of the Criminal Tribes' Act in the Presidency and considers that "each district administers the Act in its own way and the labour entailed in working the Act in one district is often greater than that required in another where similar conditions prevail." Reclamation and regeneration are the ultimate aims of the Act, and the Bombay Government owe to the public an explanation as to how far the Act has succeeded in these directions.

Notes of the Day.

The Dash to the Cape.

When the official delegation to South Africa was being hastily constituted, the Government of India promised to issue an explanatory communiqué. They have published a communiqué which fails to elucidate the mystery. When the South African delegation arrives in India, they will find themselves badly "sold." The domiciled Indians in South Africa deplore the bouncing tactics of the Indian Government. The hostility of the South African whites is due to rank racialism, but as if to mitigate

their attitude, the Government of India are going to "entangle themselves" in labour-research. To show that all is well, the Government are pleased to say that "the objects of the two deputations are not inconsistent," but the poisonous remark will not take away from the betrayal of domiciled Indians who regard the incursion from India untimely. They had pleaded for a hearing in India before the official voyagers opened business in South Africa. What will be the practical outcome of the Paddison deputation? The majority of South African Indians will in their resentment refuse to welcome their dramatic appearance. A few will, of course, be coaxed to do the honours and in the suit lies the advantage to the Government. Lord Reading, an artist in the methods of procrastination, has been immensely swift in despatching a deputation to South Africa, though they have not been able to find an either Indian to complete the troupe. Had Sir Manekjee Dadabhai been free from the obligations of the Currency Commission, he would have been a fitting addition. The deputation of the Central Provinces have turned him out of the Council of State, and he is not without other qualifications in favour with the Government of India.

Methods of Propaganda.

Further light is thrown on methods of Allied propaganda by the British War Office reply to Commander Kenworthy's request for information on the source of the rumour and the extent to which the British War Office accepted the story about the origin of the German corpse factory. General Charteris had made certain statements about the manner of its origin while on a visit to America. After his return to England he denied the truth of those statements, and the official reply in the House of Commons referred to a German paper, the "Anzeiger," as the source of the first publication of the Corps' Factory tale, and asserted that "the War Office did not see any reason to disbelieve its truth." The reply proceeds to observe that public interest will not be served by further questions on the subject. This is quite comprehensible, as the more the English press hurrows into the methods of war propaganda against the Allies the greater the reason for it to say, "Well, let bygones be bygones." In the "Nation and the Athenaeum" for October 31, the subject of the Corps' Factory has been dealt with exhaustively. The writer parades how the story began in the "British Press on April 16th, 1917, and after a month's circulation discovered, however, Mr. Macdonald, who directed at the time a special division of the Propaganda Department, recently declared that the story was then investigated and turned down. On the other hand, Mr. Ian Macpherson, who was "Indian Secretary for War at the time, remarked that the War Office had no reason to doubt the story. "It would never have been touched had we not believed it to be true." The "Nation" remarks: "The War Office did make use of it as propaganda. When questions about the story were asked in Parliament at the time, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, said in reply to Mr. Macdonald's Government have allowed the circulation of the facts as they appeared through the usual channels." The story, however, did not take root in France. As a German paper then put it, "the French press had not deemed it worth while to go on bawling the disgrace of such a grotesque lie." The question is, why England should have done so.

Bigoted and Foolish.

The orthodox Hindus in Malabar will have to thank themselves if their conduct in refusing admission to the converts to the Arya Samaj into Hindu places of worship finds no support in any other part of India. That conduct, as illustrated in its latest exhibition, has become ridiculously bigoted and foolish. The campaign against untouchability is, in the first instance, a campaign against unapproachability in Malabar, because the orthodox classes will not allow the poor untouchables even to approach them. That is why the use of the streets leading to the temples by the Ezharas and other humbler species of humanity is considered a sacrilege against Hinduism by the Brahmins, and a trespass upon their rights. These offensive claims had a good chance of being destroyed successfully but for the compromise at Vaikom where the Congress volunteers had snatched victory over the orthodox spirit. The advent of Swami Shradhdhanand to Kalapathi again brought the question to a head, and the astonishing prohibition order of the sub-divisional magistrate of the place under which during the Gan festival recently converted Arya Samajists were not to enter the "agharahans" has opened the eyes of the promoters of the crusade against untouchability to the fact that they have not only to fight against religious bigotry, but also against the stupidity of officialdom.

No Compromise.

In this matter the reforming spirit cannot possibly envisage a policy of give and take. The reformers are, as they ought to be, against the continuance of a system which declares that certain human beings are to be put beyond the pale of civilization, simply because the so-called higher castes in Hindunism refuse to touch them. But there is another aspect of the question which cannot be ignored. At the meeting held at Pichai to protest against the order under section 144 I.P.C., Swami Shradhdhanand wondered "whether the Madras Government with a Christian Governor, assisted by a Brahmin Law Member and a Mahomedan Home Member, was unconsciously helping, however indirectly, the proselytising by Christian and Muslim missions" as a result of the step one of its officers was allowed to take. For more than three months, the Ezharas converts to the Arya Samaj were openly entering the temple areas in Kalapathi, and orthodoxy had no objection. How is it that, during the Gan festival, its squeamishness was on the increase and found indirect support from an official on the spot? The Swamiji and his followers will, of course, not desist from their non-violent campaign of opening the door of freedom to the Malabar "untouchables."

Convictions, Not Vested Interests.

Prof. Batley's anticipations about a world-civilisation; his analogy of present conditions

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

(BY M. K.)

The Bombay mill strike has now lasted over two months, and during this time very little progress seems to have been made in the direction of an amicable settlement of the strike. The mill-owners have been expecting that the workers after a short resistance would be at last compelled to give in; and in order to accelerate this end they thought it best to starve out the strikers. When they gave their final word to the Workers' Deputation, the mill-owners had not the least idea of the strength and solidarity of the workers, nor had they any apprehension of all the possible help the workers might receive from other countries and from their own Indian fellow-workers. They believed, as many even now believe, that the poor, ignorant, disorganised workmen could hardly ever hope to withstand successfully the assault of the well-organised capitalists from their gold entrenched ramparts and fortresses. But time soon brought an end to the illusion. There is ample evidence just now that the mill-owners are beginning to modify their hitherto devil-may-care attitude. Various circumstances which the mill-owners had not foreseen at the time of the strike began to take visible shape and to turn out in favour of the workers. It is worthwhile to note what these circumstances are that wrought for the disillusionment of the mill-owners.

Causes of Disillusionment.

The first effort of the Labour leaders after the strike was declared was to induce the operatives as far as possible to return to their villages. This step was attended with unexpected success. Over half the number of the workers left Bombay, and, as luck would have it, the rural areas having been blessed with the prospect of a good harvest, they could find enough work to earn a living. The second circumstance that turned up in favour of the workers was the support and sympathy of the B.T. U. C. and the Amsterdamers, who sent liberal donations to the strikers and encouraged them to carry on their war against capitalist tyranny. The third incident which simultaneously was an eye-opener to the mill-owners and a great incentive to the workers was the grant by the Bombay Municipal Corporation of a lakh of rupees for the relief of the locked-out workers.

"True" Facts!

The mill-owners to their great discomfort are finding themselves compelled to re-

(Continued on page 8.)

in India with the conditions of the Italian Renaissance, his insistence on the necessity of architecture and his description of the functions of architecture must have proved a stimulating appeal to those who listened the other day to his speech at the Students' Brotherhood. Prof. Batley recognises that we are "entering upon a campaign" which must be fought for India's welfare. He himself preferred to regard his paper as one on architectural renaissance in India. He wished, moreover, to be practical. He, therefore, suggested the adoption of certain building practices from "motives of honest conviction and not of vested interest." He will thus, we believe, regard it as a compliment if we emphasise some of the implications in his statements. We all like to anticipate the day when the owner and the architect of a building will admire their cooperative enterprise "when rubbish, the outcome of mere municipal bye-laws, a small sealed blue print, plan and section with a little bad taste thrown in, will have been cleared off the face of the earth which it should never have littered." May we know how far is Mr. Batley ready and willing to fight for the improvement of the obstructive bye-laws? If the absence of any architectural expression of homeliness and individuality is just what is most wrong with the Development chawls, if humanity and soul have been forgotten in the misuse of the word "housing", as they, indeed, have been, what are the precise remedies Prof. Batley will propose for the conduct of the architects who have openly or tacitly approved of the horror of chawls and similar structures in the city?

Begin the Campaign

Prof. Batley recognises that we are entering upon a campaign to be fought for India's welfare. That campaign must be directed against vested interests. If his convictions are to survive the onslaught from the entrenched interests Prof. Batley should cease to indulge in aimless flourishes. He must, like a true soldier, begin his attack. Will he do so? We can provide him with a definite instance. The Consulting Architect to Government has been allowed private practice. Mr. Batley knows or ought to know that it is injurious alike to the advancement of architecture and to the interests of the independent profession. We want to know how far is he, as vice-president of the Bombay Architectural Association, prepared to fight against the harmful practice? That is only one of the instances. Prof. Batley's description of the hardships experienced by students is accurate. But we want from Prof. Batley, as one responsible for the conduct of the School of Architecture, something more definite and more practical than sympathetic descriptions of their hardships. What are his actual proposals for increasing the facilities of study for the students? We admire Prof. Batley's anticipations about a world-civilisation as well as his condemnation of corrupt practices. But we expect from one in Prof. Batley's position something more practical than mere anticipations, condemnations, or expressions of sympathy. We want, as we have already said, to see that he indicates the value of his opinion by the necessary action. Honest convictions are a tiresome luxury if they cannot fight against vested interests. We hope Prof. Batley will launch the campaign immediately.

TRIAL OF COMMUNIST LEADERS.

MEMBERS OF ILLEGAL PARTY.

ALL ACCUSED CONVICTED.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The trial of the twelve Communist leaders at the Old Bailey has resulted in all the accused being found guilty. Five, namely, Inkpin, Rust, Pollitt, Gallacher and Hannington were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the Second Division. Others refused to be bound over and were sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Second Division.—Reuter.

MEMBERS OF ILLEGAL PARTY.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Each of the accused were a red resette. The Judge, in passing the sentence, said it was obvious from the evidence that they were members of an illegal party carrying on illegal work in England, and it must be stopped. The five, who were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, had been convicted before. The Judge said he was not anxious, if he could avoid it, to send the other seven to prison and those who promised to have nothing more to do with this association would be bound over to be of good behaviour. The Judge asked each of the seven whether he would be bound over and each replied emphatically in the negative. There was no gathering outside the Court.—Reuter.

VIOLATION OF RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

LABOUR MOTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Imprisonment of virtually the whole of the Communist Executive conceivably will not be the end of the party's discomfiture since the Judge used the phrase in sentencing the defendants, "You are members of an illegal party carrying on illegal work." Convictions are the topic of all newspapers. Many applaud the prosecution as providing a healthy warning. None question the legal justice of convictions though some opposition commentators doubt the wisdom of driving subversive activities underground.

Labourites have lodged a motion in the Commons protesting against the prosecution as a violation of the right of free speech and publication of opinion. The motion, which is signed by Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald and Thomas, among others, comes up on 1st December.—Reuter.

DEFENCE PLEA.

CASE RESULT OF TORY CAMPAIGN

The twelve British Communists, who have been convicted under the Incitement to Mutiny Act of 1917, were committed for trial on the 4th instant at the Bow Street Police Court, London.

Sir Henry Slesser, K.C., who appeared for Messrs. Inkpin, Arnot and five other accused, in submitting that they should not be committed, said:

His submission was that the language used by the defendants, when analysed, could not reasonably be said—even the language relied upon—to be calculated, in the circumstances which existed, to excite any man to violence or disorder. It was a most unusual type of case, and unusual since the prosecution had failed to show that beyond the words, whatever their culpability, there really had existed in England any specific machinery for the producing of any of the seditions results which it was said the words were expected to produce.

Fortunately, England was in a state of peace, and there were no abnormal circumstances, as suggested by the Crown, at the present moment. There was no evidence of a conspiracy to do anything beyond the specific act of publishing the words. The publications complained of had been coming out for years, and their suppression was unnecessary.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON RUSSIA.

Sir Henry proceeded to draw attention to the Government publication giving the report of a committee of eminent people who collated information on Russia. He said they inquired into the condition of British subjects who were imprisoned and generally gave information as to the political situation in Russia. In that report were these of Communism published with out comment, which were identical in language with the matter given as an exhibit against the defendants in the present case. The Government document was issued by the Stationery Office, and could be bought at bookstalls even at the present time.

Sir Charles Biron suggested that the publication was simply for purposes of education.

Sir Henry said that there never had been in the history of this country a single instance in the legal books of a prosecution for seditious libel in which matters relied on as seditious were the very matters which the Government themselves had published.

He dealt with the publication of the decisions of the Communist International. That document, he said, was entirely a republication. Reference was made to specific tasks of work allotted to the English movement. His case was going to be that, so far as the practical task set before the English Communist party was concerned, it did not contain seditious matter. The views of the Communist International were

(Continued on next page.)

FRENCH IMBROGLIO.

SOCIALISTS—STUMBLING BLOCK.

M. HERRIOT'S EFFORT TO PLACATE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Paris.—M. Doumergue declined to form a Cabinet and M. Herriot has agreed to do so.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Paris.—The Cabinet crisis, is perhaps the most difficult in the history of the third republic. The attitude of the Socialists remains a stumbling block. A split in their ranks is now threatened on the question of joining the Cabinet. Finance dominates the situation. M. Herriot conferred with the Socialist leaders yesterday evening and promised to do his utmost to avoid inflation, but the measures he indicated including the stamping of notes for the purposes of revenue instead of a fresh issue of notes have not yet succeeded in overcoming their objections.—Reuter.

FRUITLESS CONVERSATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Paris.—M. Herriot's conversations with the Socialist leaders have been fruitless. They announced to-day that they sympathised with his attempts to form a ministry but declined to participate therein.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN DAMASCUS.

TO RESTORE ORDER RAPIDLY.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Paris.—A telegram from Beirut says that Martial Law has been proclaimed in the town of Damascus and the sandjaks of Damascus and Hauran, owing to continued brigandage. It is officially explained that Martial Law in no way denotes aggravation of the situation, but has been proclaimed with a view to a rapid restoration of order.—Reuter.

VIOLENT STREET FIGHTING.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Beirut.—Violent street fighting occurred at Baalaya yesterday before the Druses were driven off. The Druses have since evacuated the surrounding country. Many villages are in flames. The French are pursuing the rebels.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW AT ERZEROU.

SUPPRESSION OF FANATICS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Constantinople.—Martial Law has been proclaimed in Erzeroum where it is alleged "fanatical reactionaries" attempted to organise demonstrations against the measure of modernisation.—Reuter.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

FUSION WITH OTHER LINES.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Berlin.—A general meeting of the North German Lloyd will be held on 21st December to sanction fusion of the Company with the Roland Line Hamburg, Bremen Africa Line and Horn shipping company of Lubeck in connection with which the North German Lloyd will increase its capital by twelve million marks after completion of the transaction. The new capital will be fifty-two million marks and the gross registered tonnage of the Company will be 613,000.—Reuter.

KING OF SIAM DEAD.

SUCCEEDED BY BROTHER.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Bangkok.—The King is dead and he has been succeeded by his younger brother, Prince Prajadhipok.

The King was recently operated upon for abdominal abscess.—Reuter.

CHANG-TSO-LIN STILL AT LARGE.

MOST RELIABLE GENERALS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Peking.—General Kuosungling's attempt to seize Mukden and capture Changtsolin has not yet succeeded, but he has taken prisoners several of Changtsolin's most reliable generals. He now commands 100,000 men compared with Changtsolin's 50,000.—Reuter.

VIDAR AND M I COLLISION.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Stockholm.—The examination of the "Vidar" has not proved whether the damage was due to the collision with submarine M-1 but an attempt will be made to collect enough of supposed paint found in few places in the hull for sample to be forwarded to England for scrutiny.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF LOSS OF M I ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Admiralty announce that the analysis of sample paint on the hull of the "Vidar" is considered to establish the cause of the loss of M-1.—Reuter.

C. P. SWARAJISTS' TRIUMPH.

SIR M. DADABHOY DEFEATED.

SIR H. GOUR FORFEITS HIS SECURITY.

NAGPUR, Nov. 25.

There were three candidates for the seat on the Council of State for the C. P. constituency. Seth Govindas, M.L.A. (Swarajist) has been declared elected with 255 votes. Sir Manekjee Dadabhoi secured 132 votes and Sir Hari Singh Gour 61. Sir Hari Singh Gour forfeits his security.

PT. MOTILAL TO CONFER WITH RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATIONISTS.

NAGPUR, Nov. 25.

It is understood that Pandit Motilal Nehru has arranged a final conference with Messrs. Kelkar, Jaykar, Anand and Dr. Moonje, the Responsive Co-operationists at Bombay on 3rd December before the Pandit starts on a second tour in the remaining parts of Maharashtra. Dr. Moonje has agreed to attend the proposed conference and leaves for Bombay on 2nd December.—A. P.

ATONING FOR OTHER'S MISTAKE?

MAHATMA'S HEALTH.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 25.

Mr. Gandhi maintains absolute silence regarding the cause of the fast he is observing for one week, but it is believed that he is atoning this time also for the mistake of some one. He is able to attend to his work although he is in bed. Dr. Kanungo, a local practitioner who is attending him fears nothing untoward.—A. P.

ITALIAN & INDIAN CULTURES.

TAGORE'S MESSAGE TO MUSSOLINI.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Dr. Tagore has sent a message to Sgr. Mussolini assuring him that his expression of sympathy as the representative of the Italian people will open up a channel of communication for the exchange of culture between Italy and India which had every possibility of developing into an event of great historical significance.—A. P.

LORD LYTON VISITS SHANTINIKETAN.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Lord Lyton paid a visit to Shantiniketan on Tuesday when Prof. Carlo Formichi of Italy was introduced to His Excellency by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. Later His Excellency lunched with the poet.—(A. P.)

PEGGING RUPEE AT 18'3-16TH PENCE.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

At question-time, in the House of Commons, Col. Woodcock asked, whether Government had considered the effect upon our export trade to India of pegging the Indian exchange at eighteen and three sixteenth pence to the rupee, whether it was intended to continue this arrangement till the Indian Currency Commission had presented its report and how long that was likely to be.

Lord Winterton replied that pending deliberations of the Royal Commission it would obviously be unsuitable for Government to commit itself on the matter. The Commission has just quered on its work in India and it was impossible to predict the date when the report would be presented. The word "pegging" did not seem accurately to describe the situation.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE SERVICE TO INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

At question-time, in the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare said he hoped to make an early announcement with regard to the commercial aeroplane service to India. He hoped that a start would be made with the route to India not later than next winter. The question of the operation of airships on Empire routes must await the result of experimental and constructional work which was now in progress.—Reuter.

M. & SUBMARINES PROBLEM.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

In the House of Commons, to-day, a series of questions with regard to M.I. elicited the information that from 1902-03 to March 31st this year £46,800,000 had been spent on the building of submarines, £5,700,000 on repairs, and £1,308,000 annually on maintenance, also that surface vessels participating in exercises with M.I. flew a red flag to show that the submarine was submerged.—Reuter.

ABUSE OF LANGUAGE.

MRS. BESANT'S ATTACK ON SWARAJISTS.

MR. SATYAMURTHI EXPLAINS I. L. P'S RESOLUTION.

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

In the course of a letter to the Press Mr. Satyamurthi says that Dr. Besant's statement in the course of her interview to the Associated Press, regarding the resolution passed at the Labour Party's Conference at Liverpool, is entirely unsupported by facts. He says, "I am glad I was in England at the time these negotiations were being started. I strongly urged on my friends of the Independent Labour Party that they ought not to accept the bill as the demand of India, and that the Labour Conference should support the Legislative Assembly's and the Swarajya Party's demand for a round table conference. I am satisfied that the Labour Conference did so. It is abuse of language to say that, by doing so, the Labour Conference has weakened its resolution on India. On the other hand, it has passed a much stronger resolution than it would have done had it accepted Dr. Besant's advice."—A. P.

QUEEN MOTHER'S FUNERAL.

PUBLIC OFFICES CLOSED TO-DAY.

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that all public offices in the Presidency should be closed on Friday, the 27th instant, being the day fixed for the official funeral services for the late Queen Alexandra.

HIGH COURT CLOSED.

The High Court will be closed on Friday on account of the memorial services to be held in honour of the late Queen Mother.

POSTAL HOLIDAY.

Friday (to-day) will be observed as a Post and Telegraph holiday as a mark of respect for Her late Majesty Queen Alexandra, mother of His Majesty the King Emperor, being the date appointed for funeral services at Westminster Abbey.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The following telegraphic notification is issued:—As a mark of respect for Her late Majesty, Queen Alexandra, mother of His Majesty the King Emperor, Sunday working hours will be observed in all post and telegraph offices in India on Friday the 27th November 1925 the date appointed for the funeral service at Westminster Abbey.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT FIRE TEMPLE.

Members of the Parsi community are requested to attend the Queen Alexandra memorial service to be held to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Anjuman Fire Temple.

TO-DAY'S FUNERAL SERVICE.

DELHI, Nov. 25.

The following "Gazette Extraordinary" has been issued on the melancholy occasion of the demise of Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra:—

The Governor-General-in-Council hereby directs that officers of His Majesty's Civil Service, Army, Air Force and Marine Service do put themselves in mourning up to 20th December 1925 inclusive. They will, when in uniform, wear a band of crepe on left arm up to that date. The flag at Fort William and all other forts and stations will be hoisted half mast high until noon on Saturday next the 28th instant the day appointed for commitment of Her late Majesty at Windsor. At noon on Friday next, 27th instant, the day appointed for funeral services of Her late Majesty at Westminster Abbey, forty minute guns corresponding with half the age of Her late Majesty will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William and all the principal garrisons and stations in India.—A. P.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

In accordance with a largely signed requisition the Sheriff of Madras has convened a public meeting to be held on Friday afternoon in Madras to give expression to the deep and lasting grief at the irreparable loss sustained by the death of Queen Alexandra. His Excellency the Governor will preside over the meeting.—A. P.

LEEVE CANCELLED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

In consequence of the death of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the leave which was to have been held at the Government House, Calcutta, on December 18th will not take place.—A. P.

HARTAL IN PATIALA STATE.

PATIALA, Nov. 25.

As a mark of respect to Her late Majesty Queen Alexandra, a complete hartal was observed to-day throughout the State and all public offices were closed under the Special command of H. H. the Maharaja.—A. P.

A COMMON PARTY?

OR A NEW PARTY?

MR. JINNAH CONVENES MEETING.

It is now an open secret that there have been, for some days past, informal exchanges of views in Bombay among some representatives of the various political parties regarding the feasibility of either effecting a coalition of all or most of the existing parties or, if that is found impossible to create the nucleus of a new Nationalist or Centre Party which may in course of time attract to itself the Swarajists on the Left and the Liberals on the Right. Mr. Jinnah convened on Wednesday night a meeting to consider the above question. The proceedings of the meeting were confidential; but the report that the various suggestions made at the meeting were not summarily turned down but are to be seriously considered shortly gives one the impression that, difficulties notwithstanding, there is a strong desire on the part of the groups to move nearer to each other and by coalition or co-operation to invigorate the public life of the city.

Interviewed by our representative, Mr. Jinnah declined to say anything about the meeting at this stage, but made the following statement on the formation of a common party in the country:

My own opinion is that a party on the lines of Independent Party in the Assembly should be formed outside in the country because I know a large bulk of opinion in the country does not approve of the policy and the programme of the Swaraj Party, or what is practised by them; nor are they satisfied with the policy and the programme of the Liberal Party and what is practised by them. I strongly hold that the time has come when a definite organization should be started which will stand midway between the two, so that we may level up the Liberals and level down the Swarajists even in their professions and the policy which they are preaching. Until the public at large realise that at present it is the only feasible and practicable way open, I fear the Government is not likely to be affected. As I have already said empty and impotent threats will only give the Government a handle to resort to reactionary measures and a ruthless policy of repression under the name of "law and order." The only use of the legislation that we can make is to create a strong and powerful opposition to Government, standing there as people's party backed by the people throughout the country, and we must carry on our struggle inch by inch. In the meantime we must organise and train up our electorates, not necessarily as framed under the rules of the Government of India Act, but our natural electorates.

What do you mean by natural electorates?

A: I mean the intelligentsia, and not necessarily the electorate to be found on the electoral roll.

HEARING OF £300,000 TANK CLAIM CASE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Mr. Churchill, to-day, gave evidence in the case in which Captain Bede Bentley is claiming £300,000 from the Crown. He said he convened on February 20th, 1915 a meeting of Admiralty experts as a result of which the Admiralty Landships Committee was formed, headed by Sir Tonnyson (Eynon). Subsequently there was a very strong move by some officials to stop the construction of these machines. Lord Palmerston preserved one pedal vehicle which was tested at Hatfield and was the mother of the future tank. Mr. Churchill had not heard Capt. Bentley's name mentioned in connection with the scheme. Lord Kitchener never told him or the Premier that he had any plans of that kind. Cross-examined, Mr. Churchill expressed the opinion that he had the idea of poison gas before the Germans, but refrained from using it owing to the international law. The hearing was adjourned.—Reuter.

MOSUL DECISION & BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Referring to Mosul in the House of Lords to-day, Lord Cecil pointed out that Government would be represented at Geneva when the question was before the Council to hear the Council's decision in execution of the power entrusted to it by the Court of International Justice, and said he was unable to imagine "any British Government turning round and saying they were not prepared to accept the decision."—Reuter.

LEAGUE & DISARMAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Cecil, referring to disarmament as the essential part of pacification of the world, stated that the Committee of the Council of League of Nations would recommend to the Council the constitution of the body to investigate the principles on which disarmament should proceed and the nature of the programme to be submitted. He added that the Committee would meet on December 3rd and he would attend on behalf of Government, which was taking the matter most seriously.—Reuter.

INDUSTRIAL DEADLOCK.

TO-MORROW'S CONFERENCE.

WILL OWNERS GIVE IN?

Thursday was another uneventful day in the mill area. A few thousand men turned up as different mills but none of the mills could start work for want of full complement. The relief to the strikers is being given as usual. The Committee of Workers' Assistance is spending daily Rs. 700 for the distribution of rice and pulse. In addition to the rations, the Committee has helped about 100 men to go to their native places since the 15th instant.

A meeting of the Committee of Workers' Assistance was held on Wednesday night. At the meeting the operatives elected twelve gentlemen to represent them at the Conference that is coming on Saturday next. Out of the twelve, six are operatives while the rest are men connected with labour organisation in Bombay. The representatives are:—Messrs. N. M. Joshi, R. S. Asavale, R. A. Gole, Kanji Dwarakadas, F. J. Ginnwalla, S. H. Jhalwala, A. A. Alve, D. R. Mayekar, D. A. Bhatwadekar, Mahomed Usuf Fensi, K. G. Jalari and R. R. Bakliel.

It understood that the Committee has asked the Chairman to inform the Municipal Commissioner that the wages he had advertised for providing work to the strikers are below the usual wages given for such kind of work. As such it would tend to lower the wages of the workers who are already doing such kind of work.

The peace moves started by the Committee appointed by the Municipal Corporation to end the industrial deadlock are appreciated by the workers. The workers, however, maintain that they have already put their case before the public and that it is for their masters to concede their demands. The men are still sticking to their original demands.

The Chairman of the Municipal Corporation has informed the representatives of the workmen that the Millowners' Association is agreeable to the proposal of the Committee to meet the representatives of the workers. The conference between the workers and the millowners will take place in the hall of the Millowners' Association on Saturday at 12-30 p.m.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL STORE KEEPER.

MR. MAVLANKER'S APPLICATION REJECTED.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 25.

A heated discussion took place this evening at a meeting of the Municipal Board over the appointment of store-keeper.

One of the candidates was Mr. G. K. Mavlanker, a former municipal councillor, and a sitting Swarajist member of the Bombay Legislative Council, who, in his application demanded full salary from commencement, promotion to any higher responsible post that might fall vacant in any other department and permission to attend the remaining sessions of the Legislative Council. Several councillors expressed surprise at a man of such position seeking such a paltry post under the municipality, while others insisted on his being appointed without any conditions. Ultimately, the resolution proposing his appointment was lost by a large majority.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death has occurred of the mother of Sir Robert Horne.—Reuter's Special.

The following Caymans have been assigned to eastern cadetships in Colonial service:—G. Desoyza, S. F. Amerasinghe, B. F. Pereira.—Reuter's Special.

London, Nov. 25.—Under the Rugby Union rules to-day Oxford University beat Major Stanley's team by thirteen points to eleven.—Reuter's Special.

The Privy Council has dismissed the petition of Bishop Saurp for leave to appeal against the judgment of the High Court at Allahabad confirming death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Bareilly on 3rd June 1925 in connection with the murder of Hiralal and Baldeo on 6th May 1925.—Reuter.

Lord Meston will depart for India to-day and return after two months.—Reuter. President Cosgrave left Dublin for London in connection with the boundary crisis.—Reuter.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Stock Exchange opened very quiet. Price movements were generally small. Business in rubbers was fairly good, but selling is again progressing owing to the end of account and the values are inclined to be easier.—Reuter's Special.

NATAL INDIANS' REPRESENTATION.

Viceroy's Camp, Belvedere.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

The following telegram has been received by His Excellency the Viceroy from the President, Natal Indian Association, dated Durban the 23rd November, 1925:—The Natal Indian Association thanks His Excellency the Viceroy for graciously consenting to receive a deputation from the Association and has the honour to appoint Dr. Abdur Rahman M.L.C. to state the Association's case before the Indian Government independently of the case stated by him as spokesman for the South African Indian Congress Deputation.—A. P.

FUTURE OF INDIAN ART.

YOUTH'S DUTY AND PRIVILEGE.

CAPT. G. SOLOMON OPENS EXHIBITION.

The Art and Craft Exhibition organised by the Youth Week movement was declared open on Thursday evening by Captain Gladstone Solomon at the University Buildings before a large and distinguished gathering. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding. The Exhibition comprised several sections, consisting of various items, namely, oil colour, water colour, designs, photography, architecture, silk embroidery, fret-work, paper flowers, carpets, wood carving, and brass, copper, silver and clay works, etc.

Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, Rao Sahab Dadabhai Desai, Prof. K. T. Shah, Miss Midhan Tata, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Prof. Y. G. Rao, Mr. N. Jinnah, Mr. M. Jinnah, Mr. D. G. Dalvi.

Mr. Jinnah, in asking Captain Gladstone Solomon to declare the Exhibition open, said that as they required food for their growth so they required food for the elevation of their souls. Captain Gladstone Solomon was a prominent man in the movement in Bombay, namely, the J. J. School of Arts, whose enthusiasm and activities were so great that when the Exhibition was declared open they would see as to what he had done for the institution.

CAPT. SOLOMON'S SPEECH.

Capt. Gladstone Solomon, who on rising was loudly applauded, in the course of his speech, before declaring the Exhibition open, said:—

"We must remember that the organisers of this wonderful Youth Movement are all under 30 years of age. These young men appealed for support in quarters where it was to be hoped for, and Miss H. A. Tata wrote a paper on the formation of the Youth Movement in Germany and on the aims and ideals of the Movement. The idea of an Arts and Crafts Exhibition was mooted last year by a few ardent souls of whom Miss Bahadurji was the leader and including enthusiastic workers like Mr. Meherally, Mr. Khabadi and others. The idea grew in popularity—and many older hands came forward to support the young people. Last August a concert was organised with a view to meeting the expenses of 'Youth Week', and the hearty response of the public has helped to make the dream the reality which it is today."

Continuing, Capt. Solomon said:—"This Arts and Crafts Exhibition, small as it is, bulks more large in my estimation and I hope in your own, than many far more ambitious undertakings of the same kind. The Arts and Crafts Exhibition is not only an Exhibition of Indian Arts and Crafts, but a symbol of something infinite, wider and more significant. I see in this Exhibition not only an outward and visible sign of the sealing of the sacred allegiance of Indian Youth to Indian Art, I see in it also an effort to arouse and convince others by optical demonstration of those vital truths which you in the heyday of your generous youthful enthusiasms can feel intuitively. You want all the citizens of Bombay to help the artists with encouragement and patronage as you are helping them."

RANGOLI DRAWINGS.

I remember very well the last time I addressed an audience principally composed of students in this city—it was the Bombay Students' Brotherhood—and I remember the cordial and stimulating welcome you gave to my attempts on that occasion to explain to you the aims and ideals of students of your own School of Art. The glow of the encouragement you gave us then has not yet faded from our memories. You have again given a practical sign of your determination of assisting in the great Renaissance of Indian Art—and by this Exhibition of Arts and Crafts you show your desire of helping those who have a glimmering of the truth to see further, and those who are still blind to regain their vision. This Exhibition will include examples of painting, sculpture, and architecture, and of needlework, embroidery, wood carving, and other of the applied arts. All these exhibits are interesting as illustrations of the great artistic life in India that awaits tillage. But I think that many people will find even more stimulating and suggestive the demonstration of Rangoli Drawing by Indian ladies which is to take place in this Hall next Saturday afternoon. I was deeply interested to hear that the promoters of this Exhibition had arranged for such a demonstration, and I congratulate you all on this delightful acquisition to your programme. I can hardly tell you how deeply I feel the importance and beauty of the art of Rangoli Drawing. It is perhaps the most absolutely Indian thing which I have been privileged to see in India. We must not, and of course will not, compare this art, of designing and painting patterns (however beautiful) with the fingers only with the Higher Arts. Nor do we ignore the fugitive nature of the Rangoli. But even with all the defects that can be alleged against it the Rangoli stands apart—a thing for all to learn from, and marvel at. To the Western mind the Rangoli stands as the permanent, example of all that is bizarre and unique, beautiful, and inexplicable—it is the symbolic soul of Indian Art. I earnestly hope that the new-fangled methods of Rangoli drawing which one sees in some quarters will altogether cease. The art and the medium are quite unopposed to realistic representation, and the traditional geometrical forms should be jealously guarded and retained by the gifted artists who alone hold in their hearts and hands the gorgeous secret of the Rangoli. We are most deeply indebted to Mrs. A. P. Kothare and the other talented ladies for patriotically coming forward to draw these pictures at a place and time easily accessible to all.

and to Professor Rao for his invaluable help in arranging this demonstration of one of India's most beautiful Arts of the Home, a demonstration which will, I hope, be visited by everyone in Bombay who cares for Beauty.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

If I might be allowed to give a word of advice to the Exhibitors in the Crafts Section of this Exhibition, it would be that the time has fully come to discard the Western copies in the designs utilised by the skilful workers. The examples in Pot Painting, in Bangle work, Bead work, and Embroidery are all marred to my mind by the European designs which are nothing like so attractive as Indian ones would be. This is not a matter of sentiment, but, I think, of common-sense. The same criticism holds good of the clever fretwork exhibits, and the embroidered cushions and mats would be still more beautiful and interesting than they are if their designs had emanated from this country. Most of all do I feel this error when I look at the gorgeous Sarees so beautifully painted, which you will see in this Exhibition. The painted Saree is an exquisite idea, but the Saree is the most typical garment of India and should certainly express India not only in its folds but in its decoration. Several examples of the successful adaptation of the principles I have suggested are fortunately to be found in this Hall. Among which an embroidered panel in the Ajanta style by Miss Mehta is sure to please you. It would be impossible for me to mention the names of all the successful exhibitors, but as I passed through the galleries I noticed the painted Saree border by Mrs. Janshedge, and a basket in painted glass by Miss Jayakar as particularly striking examples of ingenuity and art. There are many other beautiful things, and it is very gratifying that the work of Miss Bahadurji, the President of the Youth Committee, holds so notable a place in the Art Section.

GOVERNMENT'S WARM SYMPATHIES.

You will perhaps be expecting that I should tell you something today of what is now going on in the Art World, and how the question of the Prix de Delhi in which so many artists of this Presidency and all over India are interested now stands. I fear I cannot tell you very much about it, because I do not know myself. But you in this part of the country are particularly fortunate that the warm sympathies and help of Government are on the side of the artists. It is a strong encouragement to us all in Bombay that Government and the people are united in this cause of Indian Art. If you on your part will continue to support the artists as you are supporting them today; if you the young men and women will stand behind the artists in their efforts then surely the day cannot be far off when the rich men of this city moved by the pleading voice of Youth no less than by the brilliance of the artist's work will come forward and help to make Bombay beautiful with the talent which is here at hand and only awaits their patronage. Only a few nights ago I experienced the great pleasure, thanks to the kindness of some Indian friends of seeing an Indian play in one of the Bombay theatres. It was immensely interesting and full of suggestion to the student of Indian Art—using the term in its widest sense; and I was enabled to follow the story thanks to an old student of the School of Art who sat beside me and kindly translated for the benefit of my obtuse understanding. Even without his assistance however, the play conveyed a great part of its intention owing to the skilful action, and dramatic situations and to the histrionic power of the very clever actors. Of course, not everyone can feel things in the same way, but I can only say that the Indian imagination, whether exerted in the field of the Fine and Applied Arts which is my province or in those domains with which I am not so familiar, Music, and Drama, does make to me a unique aesthetic appeal that is altogether fascinating, irresistible, and soul-refreshing. Well, on this very recent occasion I was specially struck by the design of one of the scenes—in this beautiful play. That scene represented the Halls of Krishna, and was a triumph (not the first I have seen in the work of Bombay Scene Painters) of perspective. The walls and columns of the palace were delineated by the artist as though decorated from top to bottom with Mural Paintings. Every square foot of the architecture was so painted. That was how he imagined the Palace of Krishna, and I feel sure that that was just how the idea of a celestial mansion would naturally suggest itself to the mind of the audience. Pictures everywhere! Though the Indian Artist is compelled now-a-days to restrict his paintings to easel pictures, in his heart he is still the architect-decorator of beautiful buildings. But why should the Indian Artist today be reduced to executing his Mural Paintings in the region of imagination only or in the fanciful palaces of a drop-scene in the theatres? Why should he not redeem with his glowing brush the staring blank walls that on all sides remind us of the fact that we have banished the Indian Mural Painter from among us? It rests with you, young men and women to say whether you want the exile to be recalled.

DON'T DESERT THE ARTISTS.

Yes—the future of the Indian Artists rests with you. This Arts and Crafts Exhibition is but one of an outburst of Art Exhibitions in this country. The Andhra Art Society's Exhibition has just been opened by His Excellency the Governor of Madras, and I am sure you all join me in heartily wishing all success to the efforts of that enterprising body of artists who seem to be actuated by the spirit of the lamented and gifted artist-founder of the Society—the late Mr. Ram Rao who studied in Bombay. Then I understand there is shortly to be the Viswa Bharat-Luxmi Exhibition in Bombay, of Art and Industry, the Educational Exhibition at Aligarh, the Arts and Crafts Exhibition at Lucknow, not to mention the Bombay Art Society's Annual Show in January. This flourish of Art Exhibitions following the recent very successful show at Poona is a most encouraging sign of the times, and clearly shows the reality

of the awakening of public interest. Of course in the early stages of such a Renaissance, you must expect a conflict of opinions and a babble of voices from critics with different points of view. Not every artist produces the sort of work we would specially like to see. But what I want to impress upon you all is that every Indian Artist deserves your protecting and sympathetic support. Every Indian Artist is your brother no matter whether his work be good or indifferent, whether it be foreign in inspiration and technique or be in very truth that rare and lovely plant—that strange exotic flower that seems to radiate "a light that never was on sea or land"—that pristine blossoms that all who love India are re-seeking. As some of you probably know many first-class artists radically alter their style of painting at least once—sometimes frequently in their careers; Raphael absolutely turned his back upon the style he had acquired mastery of from his Master Verrochio at the sight of the Sistine Chapel decorated by Michelangelo, and adopted the latter's magnificent methods with supreme success. To-day no one would imagine that the beautiful "Bethlehem" picture in the Brera Gallery at Milan was by the same hand that drew any one of the great cartoons in the South Kensington Museum. Yet both were by Raphael. I know Indian Art students who can paint an excellent portrait in Western style (as it is called) and then turn to their Wall Decorations, and design an equally excellent decorative border in Indian style. The Indian artist of to-day is the product of dire necessity—and his chameleon-like capacity for change of aspect is due to the fact that he never knows what will be demanded of him. But because many Indian artists have this dual personality, you must not therefore consider that it is a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde affair—the bad Mr. Hyde being the Western side of his art and the good Dr. Jekyll the Indian. This capacity for two absolutely distinct kinds of painting—Eastern and Western—is extremely rare in other countries. You will not, I am sure, misunderstand me. I am all for tolerance in these matters. I think that an instance that every Bombay Artist's work must be "Indian Art"—in the most restricted sense of the term—is far more likely to lead to the sterilizing of effort and the paralysing of this Artists' Movement than if absolute freedom is given to the artists to work out their own salvation in their own way. Trust in India herself to do the rest. You will get from them the work you really want—and if you will wholeheartedly cheer them on I shall be much surprised if many of the "ugly ducklings" amongst our younger artists to-day do not turn out to be resplendent swans. You yourselves, young men and women, are the arbiters of taste. It is you who will fix the public standards. Do not desert your poor artist comrades now in their hour of stern trial. They are decried and misunderstood; but just tell them not to worry but to go on painting and modelling—for you are with them."

RANGOLI EXHIBITION

A unique display of "rangoli" drawings by Hindu ladies will be shown to-morrow (Saturday) between 4 and 6 p.m. STW at the Youth Week Arts and Crafts Exhibition, University Hall, South Wing.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

lax their original decision. They can no longer remain unperturbed; their self-confidence is being shaken; their dream that labour could be bamboozled and tamed about as they liked is vanishing; the threat of starvation has proved ineffective. Contrary to their hope, the labourers have held out longer than they had expected, and have not yet returned to the mills. Meanwhile mill-owners elsewhere are making profits and the demand in the market for cotton goods is increasing. How can the mill owners remain idle and incapacitated—like the widow withering with resentment the gaities of her more fortunate sisters, when the Ahmedabad mill-owners are making their hay in the sunshine caused by the Bombay strike? It is a psychological moment, and a change is inevitable. But in what direction? Will the mill-owners drop the 11½ per cent. reduction and ask the strikers to resume work? Not so fast! There are other means to be tried and they must be fully and elaborately worked-out before running to the last resort.

The first step they have taken in this direction is the distribution among mill workers of leaflets printed in Marathi and Urdu explaining the 'true facts' about the reduction. These 'true facts' about the strike situation contain certain statements which are truly capitalistic in character. A few quotations will be interesting.

"The present Mill Strike has not lasted over two months. The mill-owners think that this is because the mill-workers have not realised the true facts." Indeed! If the case be so, why the mill-owners have begun to 'think' only now, and did not at all 'think' when the strike was begun? Is it not because they were then too self-confident to be able to think? Again, they 'think' that the case is so 'because the mill-workers have not realised the true facts.' It would be less hypercritical if they 'think' that this is so not because the mill-workers have not realised the true facts, but because the mill-owners had underestimated the capacity of the workers to hold out.

Coming to the true facts the leaflet says: "In 1923 the mills of Bombay made a loss of over a crore of rupees, and in 1924 the losses amounted to 2 crores. This year the position is much worse and mills have found it impossible to sell their stock of yarn and cloth except at a heavy loss." This statement on the face of it may look true, but it should not be taken alone. What about the years preceding 1923 when the cotton industry flourished in an era of fabulous profits? What fraction of those huge profits was given to the workers? Were the workers at all benefited by these profits? If not, how can the mill-owners ask the workers to bear the burden of the losses? Do they think that the only business of the

working classes is to bring profit to their employers? If they do, they are mistaken. Wages.

The leaflet continues: "Even now in spite of the fact that the mills have been closed for more than two months the mills still have more than the usual stock of cloth and yarn." This is undoubtedly an admirable 'fact'. It has become common knowledge that most of the mills have disposed of their stock and in a few days' time there will be no stock at all. Moreover if the mills have more than the usual stock, this sudden outburst of active propaganda would not have come soon. The fact is that the mills having got rid of the surplus stock are now really anxious to re-start work.

The leaflet then goes on to say that the reduction only means that in the place of 45 and 35 rupees the workmen will still get Rs. 40 and 31 respectively. Even these amounts are 'higher than those paid in any other centre of the cotton industry in India and higher than for any similar class of work.' While comparing the wages in Bombay with wages in other parts of India, the mill-owners would have done well to compare also the cost of living in Bombay with the cost of living in other parts of the country. There is no doubt that the cost of living in Bombay is far higher than that in any other centre in India. If the workers in Bombay are paid higher wages than the workers in other parts, it is so, not because the mill-owners of Bombay are more liberal and sympathetic towards the workers, but simply because the workers in Bombay cannot live on a lower income. Wages are generally fixed according to the material needs of the worker necessary for the production and sustenance of his labour power. It therefore depends mainly on the price of food stuffs and other articles of consumption which the labourer requires to generate the necessary labour power. It cannot be fixed or reduced according to the whims of the employers. No reduction in the mill-workers' wages can be effected without serious detriment to the material interests of the workers, unless side by side with the reduction of wages there is also a corresponding fall in the cost of living. In Bombay not only has there been no fall in the cost of living, but on the contrary there has been a steady increase in it. How under these circumstances the mill-owners can sneer so lightly of the 11½ per cent. reduction, I find it hard to reconcile with reason. A man living on a meagre income such as the mill-workers do can but understand what a 11½ per cent. cut in their wages might mean to the workers. The mill-owners to whom poverty and want are practically understandable, can easily dismiss a reduction of four or five rupees, but with the poor wage worker it is a life and death question.

At all events the mill-owners have little chance over the workers. The solitude expressed by them, though in what they call an explanation of the true facts, has only increased the self-confidence of the strikers and made them more conscious of their strength and ability to win their case. Commonsense and prudence should suggest to the mill-owners that the best way for them is not to fritter away their energy and time in devising and employing futile methods of getting the workers back to work, but to face the issue in a straight and noble manner, arriving at a conclusion based on a better and truer principle than the one they have hitherto followed.

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INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT

LONDON, Nov. 25.

21 chess masters are competing in the international tournament which is being held in Moscow, and as a result of 11 rounds played up to the present, Bogolybov leads with eight and a half points followed by Lasker with 8. A feature of the tournament has been the comparative failure of the world's champion Capablanca who has five and a half points. He has been beaten twice, had won only twice and has drawn seven times.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Union rules to-day: Cambridge University 22, Edinburgh University 8; Portsmouth Services 6, Atlantic Fleet 16; Devonport Services 3, Army Trial Team 11.

In County Championship, Middlesex beat Surrey by 19 points to 0 at Richmond.

ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

The following Association Football matches were played: First Division.—Huddersfield 9, Liverpool 0. Scottish: Motherwell 1, Rangers 3; Celtic 3, Hearts 0.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER NOV. HANDICAP.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The following is the latest betting on the Manchester November Handicap: 15/2 against Duret; 15/2 Naldara; 10/1 "Oudbank and Wandering Monk; 100/9 "Ormuzd; 100/8 "Touresol and Confirmation; 100/7 Beech Hill and Wykeham; 18/1 Conquistador.

Blane "Mange" was scratched from the Manchester November Handicap at ten yesterday evening.—Reuter.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN MADRAS-PRESIDENCY

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

The Education Minister has worked out his programme for the expansion of universal elementary education in the Madras Presidency. Provision has been made for opening, during the current year, a school in every village with a population of 300 and above through local bodies. The programme for villages with a population of less than 300 is being worked out for the next year's budget proposals.—A.P.

MAKE IT A SUCCESS.

M. SHAUKAT ALI AND KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 26.

Maulana Shaikat Ali arrived here yesterday morning and addressed a public meeting last night. He exhorted the audience to make the Khilafat Conference a success. The work that the Khilafat organisation had done was appreciated by foreigners also. The Egyptian Muslims were enthusiastic admirers of its services.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani also spoke and volunteered his services for the Khilafat cause.

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad's acceptance of the Presidency of Khilafat Conference was announced at the meeting.

TRIAL OF COMMUNIST LEADERS.

(Continued from previous page.)

Theoretical in the same way as were the views of Sir Thomas More in his "Utopia." It was positively useful to study conditions in Russia—the British Government, by the publication of the report previously referred to, had agreed upon that principle.

THE COMMUNIST AIM.

A person who wrote Communist propositions could not be said to incite to violence unless there was something in them which definitely applied to England. The task set out for the English Communist was merely to establish himself firmly in the trade union movement and to endeavour to make Communism popular by active and persevering work. There was no appeal to violence and disorder. A great many writers and poets wrote of revolution, but they did not necessarily mean armed revolution.

The booklet dealing with the Young Communists' international programme was only a draft publication, and it would be straining the law to suggest that a document which was definitely intended to be amended should be regarded as a seditious document. Another of the booklets complained of had in fact not been published, there being only three copies in existence.

The charge against the defendants, said counsel, was not one of inciting to mutiny but of inciting others to commit breaches of the Incitement to Mutiny Act. Appeals made by the defendants were not made to soldiers, but to other persons to fraternise with soldiers in order that the soldiers should not shoot down the workers. It was an offence in law to incite a soldier not to obey his lawful orders. The defendants were not inciting soldiers. It was not asked that soldiers should not shoot rioters or those committing disorder, but that they should not shoot the general body of workers, who might be in danger in a trade dispute.

POSITION OF McMANUS.

On the question of the responsibility of the alleged conspirators, counsel said there was one defendant against whom no overt act of any sort had been alleged. He referred to McManus. The only thing said against him was that he was a member of the Executive Committee. He was not alleged to have said, written, or done anything. The British Communist party was accused of having been a party to the conspiracy. True, they held certain offices put forward by a party outside their own, but these offices were given strictly limited application so far as England was concerned.

Sir Henry Slesser spoke for close on two hours.

MR. CAMPBELL'S ADDRESS.

The defendant Campbell said that he and Gallagher would speak for the defendants not represented by counsel. No jury would convict on the basis of the evidence submitted he said, and asked the magistrate to dismiss the case. He read the anti-Communist resolutions passed by the Conservative party at Brighton, and then remarked that the charges of conspiracy against the twelve Communists was the continuation of the political campaign of the Government party in the country at the present time. The prosecution had more to do with politics than with the documents concerned. Communists had carried on in public work in England in a perfectly open way. It was the opinion of the Home Secretary that English Communists were a legal body. He admitted that when replying to questions in the House of Commons in May last Communists in Britain, while not denying that Moscow was an important city and that the Russian revolution had contributed to enlightenment in the theory of government, considered that Communism had evolved from world-wide study of social problems, and the workers in Western Europe had contributed something to it. Communism was not merely some foreign doctrine imported into Great Britain. The Communist international was no more a Russian body than the League of Nations was a Swiss body. Communists did not believe in the creation of class warfare. They believed that the existing social arrangements were such that class warfare was a permanent feature of our social life, not something Communists could make, but something that was in Britain before the Communist party existed at all.

Referring to the attitude of Communists towards the armed forces of the Crown Campbell said that the military class had in different countries been allied with the capitalist class and there had been "White Terrorists." That military class taught anti-working-class views to the soldiers and English Communists were justified as a political party in combating that.

Campbell, who had spoken at great length, was followed by Messrs. Rust, Pollett, Bell, and Gallagher, who were more brief in their remarks. They all submitted there was no case against them.

A PRIMA FACIE CASE.

Sir Charles Biron said it was not his duty to decide a great many of the issues raised in the case, and legitimately so, by the prosecution. Nor was he to decide whether Communism as an abstract proposition was illegal or not. What he had to decide was whether upon the facts before him and the documents there was evidence against any or all of the defendants of conspiring to utter and publish seditious libels and incite people to commit breaches of the Mutiny Act of 1797. He was clearly of the opinion that there was evidence before him to enable him to come to the conclusion that a prima facie case had been made out, and the defendants, would, therefore, have to go to trial. He committed them on the same bail as before.

The defendants pleaded not guilty and received their defence.

VISWA BHARAT LUXMI EXHIBITION.

TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY

The organisers of the Viswa Bharat Luxmi Exhibition write:—
(The Viswa Bharat Luxmi Exhibition will open on the 23rd December. The Colaba Cotton Green ground adjoining the beach has been selected as a site for the purpose. The Directors of the Organising Board have received letters of encouragement from high quarters, and active support from most of the Ruling Chiefs of India. An Art Gallery, a Ladies Section and a Baby Show will be important features of the Exhibition.)

AUTO-TELEPHONY.

INDIANS BEING TRAINED IN LIVERPOOL

Mr. P. N. Guha, writes:—The Bombay Telephone Company is to be congratulated on the initiative it has taken in sending out Mr. Ramal K. Ghose and Mr. Dharendra N. Sen, two mechanists of the Cell Steel Workshop of the Company, to Liverpool for special training in Auto-Electric Telephony and manufacture of articles used for that purpose, for a period of three years. Messrs. Ghose and Sen while working as mechanists won the golden opinion of the Chief Engineer of the Automatic System when the work was carried out in Bombay, over a year ago, and displayed rare mechanical proclivities and keen aptitude for learning Auto-Electric System, which was appreciated by the Chief Engineer of the Company who has made every arrangement for the training of these two Bombay lads in England. This is perhaps, the first time that Indian boys are being sent abroad for training in Automatic Telephone System.

Messrs. Ghose and Sen sailed for Liverpool on Saturday the 14th inst. by s.s. "California."

MRS. NAIDU'S SON.

"A Punjabee" in the course of his Musings in the "Sunday Times" (Lahore) observes:—

A certain contemporary has for sometime been rejoicing over the conversion of Mrs. Naidu's son to Islam. I do not claim to be in the confidence of this journal or those who make it a business to convert people from one religion to another. But upon this subject I think it will be interesting to record what Mrs. Naidu herself told me only a few days ago during her visit to Lahore. Firstly she entirely contradicted this statement as false, secondly she said she was disgusted with the campaign of the journal above referred to that when it desired to interview her she refused to have anything to do with it. This is her tale and not mine and I think we should respect it. And after all even assuming that the conversion is a fact what is there to rejoice at or to make capital? Does this sort of propaganda serve any useful purpose and does it not rather disgust and provoke?

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

About 38 Princes have signified their intention to attend the forthcoming meeting of the Princes' Chamber at Delhi. H. E. the Governor of Madras leaves Madras on a tour on Friday evening. Throughout the tour there will be no public entertainments or dinners in honour of His Excellency owing to Queen Alexandra's death.

It is understood that Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, Under-Secretary, Department of Education, Government of India, will officiate as Deputy Secretary during the absence of Mr. G. S. Bajpai, who has proceeded on deputation to South Africa.

His Excellency the Chancellor has nominated Col. H. Ainsworth, Hon. Justice Sir Basant Kumar Mital, Hon. Justice Sir Jwala Prasad, Mr. Ashutosh Mukherji and Mr. C. J. Hamilton as ordinary fellows of the Patna University.

WOES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

John Sebastian DeSouza (40) was found dead in a well near the Improvement Trust Chawl at Sewri on Wednesday morning. Police enquiries showed that the deceased was without work for some time past and was acting in queer manner. At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of suicide while in unsound state of mind.

DEATH BY DROWNING

Another body of an unknown Hindu woman was found from a well in the same locality in a very decomposed state. The body was dragged by the police and removed to the morgue for inquest where the jury returned a verdict of death by drowning.

raised in the case, and legitimately so, by the prosecution. Nor was he to decide whether Communism as an abstract proposition was illegal or not. What he had to decide was whether upon the facts before him and the documents there was evidence against any or all of the defendants of conspiring to utter and publish seditious libels and incite people to commit breaches of the Mutiny Act of 1797. He was clearly of the opinion that there was evidence before him to enable him to come to the conclusion that a prima facie case had been made out, and the defendants, would, therefore, have to go to trial. He committed them on the same bail as before.

The defendants pleaded not guilty and received their defence.

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POLICE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

"A YEAR OF PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT."

BOMBAY'S SUBURBS "THE MOST CRIMINAL DISTRICT."

"The year under report, was on the whole, one of comparative quiet and, in the Presidency proper, of progressive improvement," says the Inspector General of Police, Bombay, in his report for 1924. "Conditions in Sind, however, are not satisfactory, and the Sind Police Force requires strengthening as soon as possible. Political tension was considerably less, and the Police were thus able to spend most of their time and energy on their more legitimate duties. The remaining few excels in Gujarat and in the Nasik, Satara and Bijapur districts, have been successfully rounded up, thus completing the admirable work of the Police in this respect last year. The dangerous gangs, responsible for the two very serious dacoities in the Poona District and the dacoities in the Bombay Suburban District, have been laid by the heels and the majority of the offenders sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The Police of the Presidency fully maintained their high standard of loyalty and efficiency, and can look back with pride on a year's work really well done."

The Commissioner, Central Division writes in this: "The Police administration has been remarkably efficient and the results are all the more satisfactory in a country where the public gives so little assistance and even less recognition to the Police. In England everyone from the Newspaper Editor downwards assists the police; here it is otherwise. I consider that Magistrates are chiefly to blame, as if witnesses were treated better, they would be more ready to come forward."

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 137,566 as against 130,254 in 1923—an increase of 7,312 under all classes

There was an increase of 941 cases under the cognizable and 6,371 under the non-cognizable class, as compared with the figures of the previous year.

The non-cognizable crime stood at 88,291 as against 81,873 in 1923—an increase of 6,418. The figures of total crime have been steadily on the increase since 1921, and from an examination of the figures it appears that non-cognizable crime is alone responsible for the heavy rise. In 1921 this stood at 63,507, whereas during 1924 it rose to 88,291—an increase of 24,784 cases—whilst the total cognizable crime dealt with dropped from 51,498 in 1921 to 49,275 cases during the year under report—a decrease of 2,223.

Districts which show a marked increase in reported crime under the Indian Penal Code are Upper Sind Frontier (190), Ahmedabad (191), Larkana (144), Sukkur (139) and Thana (106).

In 1923 there was a fall of 1765 cases of reported serious crimes as compared with the figures of 1922. But last year there was a further fall under all heads, showing a decrease of 555 cases. Murders and attempts to murder dropped from 817 to 739; Dacoities from 286 to 285; Robberies from 87 to 745; House-breaking from 8,507 to 8,345; Thefts including cattle thefts from 19,281 to 13,194; and Receiving stolen property from 919 to 825. The Presidency proper records considerable decreases in robberies and Kaira and Ahmedabad were chiefly responsible for this improvement. The rounding up of dacoits and gangs and more extended use of security proceedings and a stronger Police Force account for the improvement in Kaira. In Ahmedabad it was attributed to the arrest of a gang of Thakars and more efficient use of the Criminal Tribes Act. "Burgaries" showed a marked increase in Ahmedabad, Nasik, and Thana. The increase in Ahmedabad was due to industrial depression and reduction of Police Force, while the increase in Nasik was attributed to the late rains in the Central portion of the district.

The ratio of incidence between the Presidency and Sind continued to be very similar, viz., 1.40 for the former and 3.61 for the latter in 1924 as against 1.40 and 3.59 in 1923.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

In the Presidency proper the Bombay Suburban District was again the most criminal (5.05) and Ratnagiri the least criminal (0.31).

The Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, in connection with the high percentage of crime, remarks as follows:—

"The population of the district is not

criminally inclined. The criminals come from Bombay, and until Railway Police are stationed at all Stations in the Bombay Suburban District on both the G.I.P. and S.B. & C.I. lines with orders to carefully watch those leaving Bombay by the late local trains and coming into Bombay by the early local trains, and the Bombay Suburban District Police are sufficiently numerous to guard the roads leading out of Bombay, the Bombay Suburban District will not lose its unenviable reputation of being the most criminal district in the Presidency."

It is gratifying to note that despite an increase in the number of reported cases and cases for disposal, all classes, there was a further drop of 482 in the number of undetected cases. The figures as compared with those of the preceding two years are as under:—

1922	13,701
1923	11,706
1924	11,314
Average	12,270

THE MOST PRESSING NEED.

The Inspector General of Police writes in this connection:—"The most pressing need of the Department, as observed in previous reports, is the expansion of the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department and the establishment of a Detective Training College. In the Sub-Divisional Scheme which is now being introduced (though unfortunately shorn of some essential appointments), the Sub-Divisional Inspector is to concentrate his attention and energies on crime, and, if the services of these officers are utilised fully on this work only, it should result in considerable improvement within the Districts. The urgency for a central expert agency, however, viz., the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department, to deal with the broader questions, is still more essential and some expansion of this Branch is urgently required."

"As regards a Detective Training College the question has been fully discussed more than once, and it is unnecessary to reiterate its importance and urgency. Without some training in modern methods of detection and deduction we cannot expect our Sub-Inspectors and the Force generally to compete with the more modern type of criminal who often operates over large fields."

The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 86.23 as against 84.93 in the previous year under all classes, and 79.47 against 78.93 under the Indian Penal Code. The total number of persons arrested by the police was 37,446. Inclusive of those concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 14,882 as compared with 12,248 in 1923. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 842 and those actually tried numbered 35,902, of whom 22,322 were convicted, giving a per-

centage of 62.17 on the total tried as against 62.52 in the year 1923.

Out of 22,322 persons convicted, 3503 were identified as having been previously convicted and 914 were classified as "habitual" offenders.

The value of property stolen during 1924 was Rs. 20,74,000, as compared with Rs. 21,88,000 in the previous year. The value of property recovered was Rs. 6,13,000 compared with Rs. 7,12,000 indicating a percentage of 35.6 against 36.80 in the previous year.

The total cost of the Police for the financial year 1924-25, inclusive of the clerical staff, amounted to Rs. 1,33,36 lakhs against Rs. 1,25,67 lakhs in 1923-24—a net increase of Rs. 7,78 lakhs. The increase was due to improvement in recruiting, revision of pay and allowances of certain officers and increase in the strength of the Police in the Bombay Suburban District etc.

The average cost per policeman increased from Rs. 326.36 to Rs. 35.12.5.

"AN EMPIRE OF PEACE."

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

Sir Frank Newnes, head of the well-known firm of publishers of that name addressed a large gathering of students last evening at the Madras Presidency College in the course of which he remarked that the British Empire was an Empire of peace. The Locarno Treaty showed the part played by the British in making peace and keeping it. Different parts of the Empire had their own problems and he had no doubt all these problems could be grappled with if only the people seriously thought about them.

Sir Frank Newnes left for Bombay last night.—A.P.

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It was and it is even now, one of the long-established rules of the Pharmacy, never to put to print any certificate that does not bear the stamp of authority and is not accompanied by a letter of permission, for so doing. In spite of this safeguard, it created no less surprise.

Nay, more, the gentleman is question, assumed such a threatening attitude that he even went so far as to declare his intention to drag the matter to the threshold of Justice and to claim Rupees 10,000 as damages to clear his name.

Whatever may have been the reasons for his going to such an extreme, either he remembered not to have ever sent a certificate or that he had some mysterious design in his mind, but the Truth triumphed at last, and the matter was brought to a happy termination, after he was fully convinced that the certificate was a genuine one and the same one that was granted by him.

The correspondence relating to this turnover has been preserved in the Pharmacy to satisfy the curiosity of anybody from the public.

The only reason that prompts the Pharmacy to place a special emphasis on this incident is to request the general public, never to entertain any doubt as regards the genuineness of the certificates, received from time to time by the Pharmacy, in praise of the world-renowned Atank Nigrah Pills and its other preparations as well. These certificates are not begged after, but they are granted by its customers of their own free will to exhibit their feeling of gratitude, and more, over they are published only when the Pharmacy is permitted to do so.

To have full particulars as regards the world-known Atank Nigrah Pills and other preparations of the Pharmacy, the public is hereby requested to drop a few lines for a price list to **VAIDYA SHASTRI MANI SHANKER GOVINDJI**, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, Jannagar (Kathiawar).

(Adv.)

EAST AND WEST.

RIFFI DEMONSTRATION.

PRESS CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE.

ANTI-RED CAMPAIGN.

(By ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The first attempt to test public feeling on the question of the war in the Riff was a success which must have surprised the prophets of failure. On Friday last in the large Essex Hall, a tradition of home of protestations and demands, an audience assembled which the Conservative "Morning Post" described as "well-attended." Excellent reports appeared in the "Morning Post," and also in the standard-bearer of militant Liberalism, the "Manchester Guardian." The claim of the promoters that there was no political complexion to this meeting may be considered proved by the impartial support of these two great organs. That only makes more remarkable the otherwise total boycott of the meeting in the London Press including the "Daily Herald." Two press agencies sent their representatives. I think I saw the representatives of the "Daily News" and the "Daily Express," and yet, despite a full press table, next day—silence, save for the honourable exceptions named.

THE CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE.

Two such exceptions have knocked the bottom out of any real ostracism of this cause, which, additionally, is quickly but firmly backed by several prominent journalists, such as the editor of the "Spectator." Nevertheless, there is the phenomenon: What is the influence that causes the "Express," a journal which has continually advised the French to make peace with the Riff and has printed friendly articles about that people, to give no word to the first public expression of approval of its own policy?

FRENCH SUPPRESSION

Naturally, one could expect from Frenchmen all sorts of objections to the meeting, although it was held in a friendly spirit whatever to France and Spain. For all that, there is another amusing incident to relate with regard to French journalism. Some of the leading French journals have London offices and London editors, "Le Matin," on hearing of the proposed meeting, sent the assistant editor to interview me and Mr. C. F. Ryder, the founder of the Riff Committee. Voluminous notes were taken, the names of our supporters obtained, arrangements made for either a representative to attend the meeting or, ourselves to send a write-up. And then after the meeting silence, and plenty of it.

Now, we do not know if we ought not to send in a bill for our wasted time. But, as the French are unable to pay us their public debts, it would be a cruel farce.

What is the game? Is it true that France is afraid of enlightening public opinion, which, in France, is at the base, profoundly dissatisfied with the ruinous adventures in the Muslim world? It would seem that way. The London representative of the "Petit Journal," wrote me to say that, unless the meeting was going to be a discussion, and unless objections were going to be heard at a demonstration in favour of the Riff, it would only have a relative interest for his journal. I was also the representative of "L'Ere Nouvelle" and even of the "French Independent." I had to reassure this partisan journalist that he was misinterpreting the views of the readers of any Irish paper. All Irish journals want all the news about all the insurgencies all over the world, and official objections, accusations of rebellion, barbarity and the superior culture of French troops will be accepted "as read."

FRENCH INVENTION.

Here's another example of an enterprise on the part of French journalism. The "Diplomatic Correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph'" is not the only journalist able to create a political programme out of imaginary incidents. In "L'Ere Nouvelle" of 29th October appeared an article by the Marquis de Segonzac, *Noblesse oblige* as we all know; and the noble writer is compelled to indulge in patriotic and unqualified lies. He says "An English Committee which has taken the name of the Riff Committee... let us add, to complete this prospectus, that it takes a very lively interest in the mineral deposits of the Riff."

The Riff Committee's lively interest in the minerals of the Riff is limited to seeing that they are not looted by the French and Spanish from the Riff themselves. The Committee has not the smallest financial interest in minerals. This honourable gentleman proceeds to refer to the draft terms of peace submitted

by the honorary secretary, Capt. R. Gordon Canning. He refers to "This statement, wherein we recognise without difficulty the inspiration of the German capitalists Tannenbergs and Froidmanns and of the Turkish officers Tossine and Osman Bey, usual counsellors of Abdul Kerim." All this baggage of rubbish is intended to discredit the independent judgment and honesty of the British Riff Committee, which has no relations with nor even a knowledge of the various foreigners named. The Riff Committee is entirely British, and it is under no foreign influence whatsoever. "L'Action Francaise," which recently threw doubts on the authenticity of the peace terms put forward by Captain Canning, went further and made several accusations reflecting on the Captain and the Committee. I see that this journal has been compelled by the gentle imposition of a lawyer's letter to insert the real facts from the pen of the libelled secretary.

THE ANTI-RED FIASCO.

There has been the same weekly and daily series of anti-Red misrepresentations and twistings of events since my last writing, and a couple must serve as examples. A "vicious assault on the forces of disintegration" was to be made; the arrest of the executive members of the Communist Party had "broken-up the Reds"; the Union Jack was to reappear over Battersea Town Hall, in place of what? Not the red flag. Battersea Council is not a Communist body, despite the propagandist lies of the constitutionalists. Oh no, only the Labour majority think concerns the Battersea workers more than the flag that rules over the Andamans, Fiji and Kenya.

The municipal elections are over and we can examine the anti-Red Press, after a fortnight's storm of anti-Red propaganda. It announces "General Failure of the Socialist Attack." The Socialist attack when it was a desperate and reckless attack on Labour, "General Failure," forsooth, it would not have been wonderful to have found the Labour party deserted after the torrent of misrepresentation. But was it?

Ha! Ha! as the villain says, Battersea, and seven other London boroughs are still Labour boroughs. Shred it! receiving a previous adverse majority. In many other cases the Labour vote has increased and the number of representative also. When we turn to the provinces, we read "Unionists the leading party." This hides the fact that they were the leading party before, and that their lead is visibly shortened. In the cities and boroughs the losses and gains have been as follows:

Net Losses	Net Gains
'The Reds' (otherwise 'Labour')	48
Anti-Reds (Unionists, Libs, and Independents)	48

A fat lot for the anti-Red press to boast about, after the worst torrent of abuse and slander that has been yet brought to play on a municipal election.

CONSOLATION.

But there is one consolation. Saklatvala has been defeated and indeed is at the bottom of the poll (not "up the pole," as he noted). Lest this arouse a gulp of despair in India I hasten to say that Saklatvala has been amusing himself by trying to get into the Local Council for a distinctly Tory ward of St. Pancras. Only one Labour candidate succeeded, being about 500 behind the lowest anti-Red elect candidate. She obtained 2067 votes while Saklatvala got 1,785 and was not elected a Councillor of the Borough of Saint Pancras. I am sure he will bear up under this.

It is such childish things that form the after-election consolation of the venomous anti-Red fanatics.

CLAIM FOR 8 LAKHS JEWELS UPHELD.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

At the Allahabad High Court the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Lendray delivered judgment in the Benares jewellery case in which Mussamat Ghasia claimed certain jewels or its value amounting to nearly eight lakhs of rupees from Gosham Ram Pure and Gosham Ramcharan Pure. The Sub-judge had decreed the suit and the defendants had appealed. The lady alleged that the Pures were the gurus of her family and that being apprehensive of the safety of her jewels she had entrusted them to the Pures who had subsequently misappropriated them. The defence was that the whole story was a myth. The case was argued for several days by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. Katji and others for the appellants and by Mr. O'Connor and Dr. Sen for the lady. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.—A.P.

VILLAGE PANCHAYETS IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

Government of Madras has issued an order on the formation of village panchayats in the presidency in the course of which they say they are instructing the Registrar-General of Panchayats to keep in close touch with the Collector of the District concerned in all his activities and to enlist co-operation and sympathy both in the formation of Panchayats and in their subsequent proceedings. The Government order also states the Government's desire that the formation of Panchayats and their working should be on a strictly voluntary basis. They believe that the time has come for every village to realise the necessity of certain services and to be prepared to subscribe each villager according to his means, so as to secure under the guidance of a body of their elders the provision of these services.—A. P.

OPIMUM IN ASSAM.

REPORT OF THE CONGRESS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DIBRUGARH, Nov. 15.

The report of the Assam Opium Enquiry Committee has just been published. The Committee was appointed by the Assam Provincial Congress Committee in June 1924 and consisted of Messrs Srijit Kuladhar Chaliha, M.L.C., President, Assam Provincial Congress Committee, chairman; Tarun Ram Phookan, M.L.A., Nitan Chandra Bardoloi, Krishna Nath Sarma, Ambicagari Roy Chowdhury Editor of "Chotana"; Omeo Kumar Das, Editor of "Assamiya"; and Rohini Kanta Hatibara, M.L.C., Secretary. Assam Provincial Congress Committee members stated their itinerary in July 1924 and the distance covered by them approximated to 1200 miles. They visited most of the towns of the Brahmaputra Valley, examined 345 witnesses in all, of whom 26 were Government pensioners, 11 Chairmen of Municipalities and Local Boards, 12 Jail-visitors, 25 Medical men, 2 Editors of local newspapers, 54 Opium eaters, 18 Ex-opium eaters, 6 Women including 3 opium eaters.

MR ANDREWS' INTRODUCTION.

In an introduction to the report Mr. C. F. Andrews explains that the full medical requirements of each 10,000 of the world's population, according to the League of Nations, are 6 seers or 12 pounds avoirdupois. Having regard to this index figure, the rates of consumption of opium in the five upper districts of Assam are as follows: Kamrup 45, 5 seers, Darrang 106, 7 seers, Nowgong 173, 6 seers, Sibsagar 110, 9 seers, and Lakhimpur 189, 9 seers per 10,000 population. If the figures had been taken before the Non-co-operation movement began in 1921 the consumption would have been far greater still, the number of seers consumed at that time being between 200 and 300 per 10,000.

The report is unanimous and is signed by all the members of the Committee and contains among other things, extracts from Government excise reports as also from the reports of Mr. Moffat Mills, Major Yetch, Lt.-Col. Mathie, Anandaram Dikhal Phookan and two notes on the report of the Botham Opium Enquiry Committee of 1913.

SHOPS AND CONSUMPTION.

The report goes to say that in 1873-74 there were as many as 5,137 opium shops in Assam or nearly the same number of shops as there were villages. These opium shops were licensed by Government and though the shops were reduced to 306 in 1919-20, the consumption was very nearly the same after a lapse of 45 years, namely, 1856 maunds for 1873-74 and 1875 maunds for 1919-20. When the year 1919-20 had been reached, the consumption of opium was 17 per cent. in excess of the consumption for 1885-86, although the indigenous population had increased by only 10 per cent. It was after 1920, when public interest was roused by the Non-co-operation movement, that consumption rapidly declined. In 1921-22 the consumption of opium dropped from 1614 maunds to 1013 maunds, reduction of 601 maunds within 12 months. With regard to the Government policy of "maximum of revenue with minimum of consumption," it is stated that while the "maximum of revenue" has always loomed large in the eyes of Government officers, the "minimum of consumption" has been dealt with only half-heartedly. Yet the Committee gladly recognises that the increasing weight and pressure of public opinion has been having its wholesome effect upon Government in the years that have succeeded the Non-co-operation movement. The feeble attempt at rationing and registration which began in April 1921 has been extended and increased. Yet even in recent years the ration for all the licensed shops, offered by the Government of Assam to the opium salesmen, has always proved at the end of the year to be much in excess of the actual amount consumed. What is therefore needed at the present time is not so much the recognition of the principle of rationing and registration, but rather an immediate, quickening of the pace and a definite time limit for the introduction of complete prohibition.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In conclusion, the Committee recommend that the sale of opium and its derivatives be ultimately limited to the medical and scientific needs of Assam; that provision should be made for confirmed addicts to solve the age of forty, enabling them to procure a rationed amount of opium, their names being registered for that purpose; that all opium addicts, who are under forty years of age, should be dealt with as medical patients, and wherever opium is needed by them, it should be given only under the order of a fully qualified doctor; the medical permission to obtain it being subject to quarterly renewal; and that these changes should be carried out within the next five years. At the end of five years, opium should be placed on the list of poisons under a Dangerous Drugs Act, and treated as such for all inhabitants of Assam.

It is stated that while much depends on the Government action, no progress can be made without the education of public opinion. The Committee therefore appeal to all those who desire the welfare of Assam to organise themselves into anti-opium societies and to advocate opium prohibition amongst the people in general. Every avenue of approaching the illiterate masses, who are the greatest consumers, should be employed. Especially necessary is the careful training of the young children in all the elementary schools of the Brahmaputra Valley and among the Hill tribes. Finally, the Committee ask Mahatma Gandhi once more to come to Assam and put himself at the head of a great anti-opium campaign to be carried on by entirely peaceful means.



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For they are made from Pure Golden Virginia Tobacco—unadulterated and will not affect your throat.

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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand eloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my ill-luck in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remedying medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nerve diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal expenses, i. e., Rs. 5.
1 box of pills	1-8.	

Price: 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills. Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days. The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

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ENGINEERING CONGRESS.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The Bombay Engineering Congress was opened on Thursday at the Sir C. J. Hall.

In his opening address Mr. W. H. Neilson, Chairman of the Port Trust, Bombay, said the motion standing on the agenda of the Congress for dissolving this body and for the members to join the Institution of Engineers was a good idea, and was a great step forward. While he could understand their natural hesitancy and the consequent fear that they would lose their identity, he assured them that they need not have such a fear.

No young man he said, should become an engineer in any of the branches without having the engineering sense, but equally important was the possession of a "business sense." That instinct was the aptitude to recognise whether a scheme had the merit of being a business proposition, in other words whether it would pay or not. It would be quite possible to draw on something which would be the "biggest thing on earth," but that was not what was wanted. The question was whether it would pay, or whether it was necessary. The next point he wanted to emphasise was the care they should devote to estimating. In the end he asked them not to be too pessimistic on account of the present depression as normal times must return in the natural course of things.

IMPROVING ROADS.

Mr. K. S. Framji's presidential address was read for him by the Secretary, owing to his absence. Mr. Framji after referring to the question of their joining the Institution of Engineers (India) which, he said, the members would be called upon to decide soon spoke on the subject of road construction and maintenance. He said the real history of modern roads might be said to have commenced about 25 years ago, and while many modern methods of surfacing had been devised for roads in the city they were much too costly for the roads in the districts, which were merely surfaced with murum, and where they had not much advanced in their methods since the days of Telford. What stood in the way of any real improvement was not lack of appreciation of modern methods, but finance. Another reason was the want of uniformity of practice or policy. There was no doubt that mechanical transport was making rapid advance in this country. With the opening of canals and the consequent increase in agriculture there was no doubt that mechanical means of transport such as motor lorries were bound to come in vogue. India was essentially an agricultural country and road construction should at least keep pace with new canals and progress of irrigation not only in Bombay but in other provinces like Punjab. Apart from the strategic importance of roads their importance in the industrial and commercial development of the country could not be overestimated. That they were making practically no progress was evident from the fact that in Bombay (excluding Sind) Presidency with a population of 15 millions and an area of 77,000 sq. miles there were only 8,153 miles of metalled roads and they had not increased their mileage more than 9 per cent in the last five years. In the United States they had one mile of road for every 35 persons, against 1 to 730 in Bombay Presidency. In the whole of India they had about two lakhs miles of roads (out of this 55,000 miles were metalled) and in the last eight years their total had increased by only 16,000 miles, which was a very slow rate of progress. A continuous trunk road from Bombay to Ahmedabad was a great necessity; even a trunk road like the one from Bombay to Agra presented many obstructions for want of a bridge near Dhulia over the Tapi and it was only now that they had sanctioned such a bridge over that river. He complained that a some parts of the Presidency were more favoured than others, and for the purpose of distributing new roads equally over the Presidency a central authority like a Road Board was essential and he was glad the appointment of such a Board was under contemplation. Such a Board should institute thorough surveys of communications and traffic requirements for the whole Presidency, divide roads according to their importance lay down standards, and consider the best method of organising and financing the construction and repair of all classes of roads and see that the programme for construction and repair of all classes of roads was carried out. The Road Board should devise improvements of material and methods and measures for the commercial transportation of such materials. It should also advise upon schemes of railway development of the type of light and feeder railways.

"ENGINEERING" DEFINED.

Concluding he said the best definition of Engineering he could think of was this: the art of directing the great sources of power in Nature for the use and convenience of man. An adequate maintenance with the laws of Nature and obedience to those laws, were essential for the full utilization of these sources of power.

UNAUTHORISED LOTTERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,— While the question of unemployment has been a most serious problem of the day, many people have taken to the profession of selling lottery tickets, thereby making their earning and livelihood very easy and comfortable. Most of the lotteries I have seen, were started without Government sanction, in the name of a "Grand Raffle" in aid of a school building fund or orphanage and on each ticket the word "Private" is seen distinctly printed in bold type. Moreover, the owners of such lotteries have no limit or principle as regards the number of ticket books to be printed. They have numerous agents and patrons to dispose of their tickets everywhere. The agents have a special margin of profits in selling the tickets. An agent may enjoy the privilege of having any number of ticket books at his disposal, no matter the books are lost or postal transmission or destroyed by the agent, and it is no matter the money and counterfeits in possession are sent to the owner of the lottery or availed by the agent himself. If any enquiry concerning the money and counterfeits is made with the owner a persistent silence is maintained. The owner of the lottery contents himself with what he gets through his reliable patrons! On the contrary, the holder of a ticket has his own contentment and merriment because of having bought the ticket expecting and relieving that he could win the first prize and build castles in the air. When after the drawing the winner's list were distributed with blank and odd numbers all hopes and expectations of the ticket holder were falsified and he turns his mind for the next drawing. In this way, the ignorant and illiterate classes of its subscribers are grossly duped by these mischief mongers. It is the duty of the police department to detect some cases and bring them to justice. It is regrettable that the public money has been drained away in spite of the indifference of police department.

P. A. KRISHNAN

SANGLI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SANGLI, Nov. 20.

Under the auspices of the Sangli Gymkhana, a tennis tournament will be held at Sangli on the 12th December and the days following. The tournament is open to the players from the Southern Maharashtra country. All the necessary information is available from Dr. V. N. Desai, the secretary of the Gymkhana.

Mr. G. R. Abhyankar has drafted his replies to the questionnaire issued by the Indian Sandhurst Committee. Mr. Abhyankar is a well-known student of the problems of the Indian states and during the regime of the late Maharaja of Kolhapur tried his best to advance the cause of the Indian States. The Deccan States conference ought to send him as their representative before the Skeen Committee.

Dr. Paranjapye who was to have visited Sangli on the 15th Nov., is still busy with his work on the Taxation Committee at Bangalore. He is expected here on the 15th December on his way to Poona.

"POLITICAL SUFFERERS" CONFERENCE

CAWNPORE, Nov. 26.

The All-India Political Sufferers' Conference will be held here during the Congress session. Dr. Muralidhar, Maulana Hasrat Jolani, Mr. Ganeshsankar Vidyarthi are among the members of the Reception Committee. The fee for membership of the Reception Committee has been fixed at Rs. 2 and for delegates at Rs. 8. All the Provincial Congress Committees have been requested to send list of political prisoners. The Khilafat Conference guests and delegates will be accommodated in tents. Charges for board will be Rs. 2 per day for membership of the Reception Committee Rs. 5, for delegates Rs. 2 and visitors' tickets cost from Rs. 3 to Rs. 1-A.P.

sation of these sources of power. In this he made a quotation from an essay by Prof. Smallwood of the Columbia University.

"The magnificent City of Engineering has a broad road traversing it and leading into the beautiful Country of Art—the Road of Imagination. If we labour on without following this road we are as children or the alchemists who do not know the inspiring sunshine.

Men of Science, your faculties are weakened by the exactitude which is your pride. You measure and weigh, and you are surrounded and overwhelmed by the limitations imposed by the experience of your senses. You are too material. If you had been Newton observing the apple fall you would have thought 'the reason why it fell was because its stem became too weak to hold it.' Newton, however, had an imagination, and thereby he discovered the law of gravitation. And so it is with name after name in history and so it will be with you and me. We may achieve some small measure of success by doing what our fathers did before us, but our really great deeds will be offspring of our imaginations. Sometimes we see an invention accomplished by chance, or a benefit opened to mankind by a stumbling footstep. Such are rare, and shiftless we should be did we count upon accidents for success."

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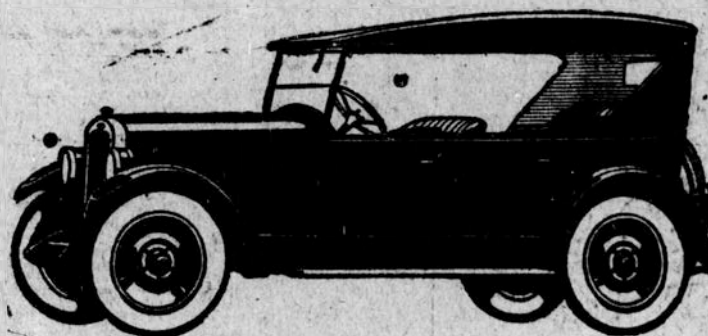
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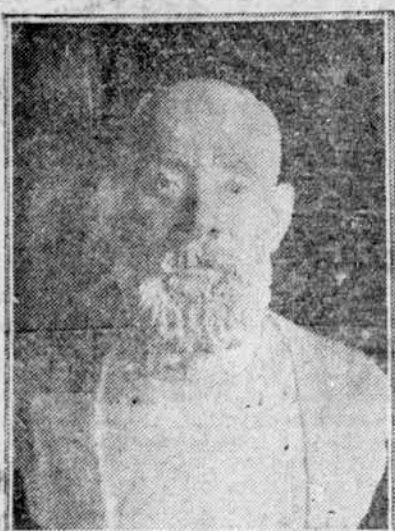
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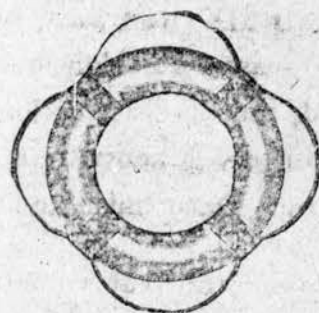
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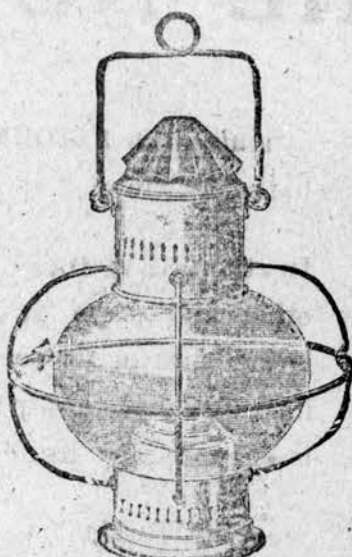
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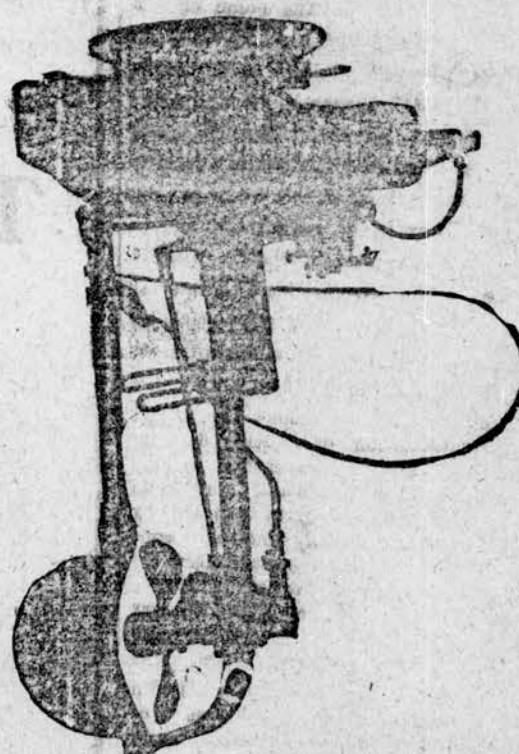
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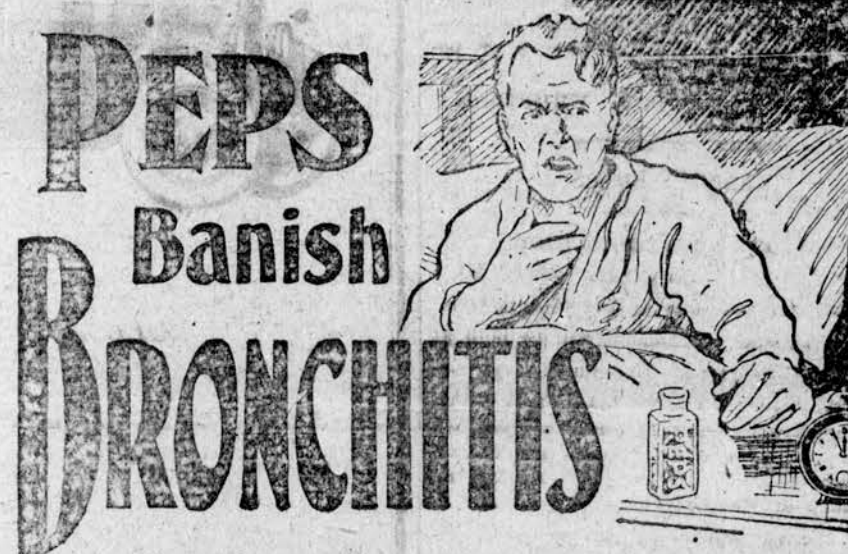
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